The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,933—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Single Copy .... As. 4.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go o the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,034 Tons, on THURSday, 23rd September, 1880, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p.m., and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 21st September, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on SATURDAY, 25th September, 1880, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S.S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd September.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th September, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 300	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 140	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 115	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October 1880.
MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 a.m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, 6th September 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	1880.
s.s. WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2700	400	about 10th Oct.
s.s. SPEKE HALL	W. Brand	2700	400	to follow.
s.s. BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2100	300	ditto.
s.s. CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2300	300	ditto.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. } Agents.

Bombay, 5th June 1880.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

	Commanders.	Tons.	Noml. H.P.	
s.s. INDIA	Geo. A. Read	2289	500	about 21st Sept.
s.s. ITALIA	Thos. S. Knox	2289	500	to follow.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3060	400	do.
s.s. OLYMPIA	John Craig	2050	421	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to		
New York	Rs.	600
Liverpool	„	500
Marseilles and Genoa	„	150
Naples	„	400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS MAKERS,
31 MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— VERONA	3069	600	E. Ashdown	25th Sept.
s.s. POONA	3131	550	H. Weighell	2nd Oct.
— THIBET	2193	400	W. Jordon	9th „
s.s. VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	16th „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd „
s.s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	D. Rennoldson	13th „
— BANGALORE	2312	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s.s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	13th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s.s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	27th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1880.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	24th Sept.
TEHERAN	2589	400	E. Stewart	8th Oct.
ANCONA	3094	600	E. G. Stead	22nd „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th Sept. 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 4th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th May 1880.

TEA—SPRING CROP, 1880.

MORTON & Co. have received at their EMPORIUM (the First and Original Establishment of its kind) this year's Spring Crop TEAS of some of the *Select* and well-known Plantations in the Kangra Valley. Early orders from constituents are solicited.

MORTON & CO.,
Sole Agents of Holta Tea Co., Ld., and other Plantations.
24, Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite to Sir Sassoon's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany brassbound grand piano by Collard and Collard, especially made to order, first-rate picture and oleograph, table ornaments, a first rate Surat cow with calf, &c., &c., the property of F. H. De Britto, Esq.

The property will be on view from to-morrow.

BONA-FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wilderness Road, foot of Harkness, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, firstrate oil-painting and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, an English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham, a handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horse, sets of single harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. H. Middleton, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 A.M. on the same day.

BONA FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 15th November next, at 1 p m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 68, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and rosewood household furniture, by Deschamps, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand pianoforte by Soundy & Co., a first-rate full-size slate billiard table, with lamps, cues, balls, &c., first-rate pictures and oil paintings, rich table ornaments, handsome Japanese and China vases, a handsome strong English-built Landau by Ness of Long Acre, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of T. C. Glover, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

Also, the property of H. E. Jacomb, Esq.

A sweet-toned mahogany grand piano by Collard and Collard.

BONA FIDE.

On MONDAY, the 29th November next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 81, Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome French polished mahogany and blackwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany grand piano, by John Broadwood and Sons, a first-rate full size slate billiard table, by Thurston, with lamps, balls, cues, &c., first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, rich Japanese and China vases, an English-built 4 seated open carriage, &c., &c., the property of John Macfarlane, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the sale.

NOTICE.

CARWAR COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

The sale of the above Company's property advertised to take place on the 30th instant has been postponed until further notice.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 21st September 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMISSION FREE
TO BILLIARD SALOON.

HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
EVERY EVENING
AT
TEMPLE BAR.

BALCONY Re. 1, not including Refreshments.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S COMPANY,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st, 1880,
WHEN WILL BE PRESENTED
H. M. S. PINAFORE
FOR THE
BENEFIT
OF
Mrs. Carson.
MISS AGNES BIRCHENOUGH
AND
Mr. FRANK STEWART

Have kindly given their services, and will appear as
"BUTTERCUP"
AND
SIR JOSEPH PORTER, K.C.B.

AT 9 P.M.
H. M. S. PINAFORE
OR
THE LASS THAT LOVED A SAILOR,
Written by W. S. Gilbert and
Composed by A. Sulivan.

The Company on this occasion will be assisted by several Gentlemen Amateurs, who have kindly consented to appear.

CHARACTERS.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., First Lord of the Admiralty	Mr. FRANK STEWART.
Capt. Corcoran—Commanding H. M. S. "Pinafore"	Mr. H. Oakley.
Ralph Rackstraw—Able Seaman	Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Dick Deadeye „ „	Mr. J. Devono.
Bill Bobstay—Boatswain	Gentlemen Amateurs
Bob Becket—Boatswain's Mate	
Tom Tucker—Midshipmite	YoungGent. Amateur
Josephine—The Captain's Daughter	Mrs. Carson.
Little Buttercup (Mrs. Cripps) A Portsmouth Bumboat Woman	MISS AGNES BIRCHENOUGH.
Hebe—Sir Joseph's First Cousin	Miss Lilly Hedderwick.

SAILORS, &c.

Scene—Deck of H. M. S. "Pinafore" off Portsmouth, England.

COSTUMES BY MRS. CARSON.
Scenic Effects by Mr. J. Devono.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4 0
Stalls	„ 3 0
Upper Circle	„ 2 0
Pit	„ 1 0

Doors open at 8-15. Performance begins at 9. Carriages may be ordered at 11-15.

Reserved Seats can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Caricature Photographs of "DAVE CARSON AT HOME," by Bousseton, 50 Rue Ste. Lazare, Paris, may be had of the Doorkeepers and Ushers. Price 8 annas each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, FORT.

Lessees......Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
Season 1880-81.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS.

Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 40 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8	Rs. 960
Governor's Box to hold 8	„ 960
Private Box to hold 4	„ 480
Orchestra Stall	„ 100

BOOK TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of gentleman who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 40 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

Note.—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price Rs. 4 will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for credit of Theatre subscription.

A copy of the Prospectus, showing the subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. Soundy & Co.

COMMISSARIAT. SEALED TENDERS

will be received by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at Bombay up to 1 P. M., and by the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER at ADEN up to 11 A. M., in October next, on the dates fixed against each, for contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department at Aden for the year 1881 :—

Aden Bombay	Rice, Dhall, Toor, Joowaree, Wheat &c., under Schedule No. 17.	on 4th Oct. 1880.
Aden	Kurbee and Strawpaddy, under schedule No. 18	Do 4th Do
	Firewood and Charcoal, under schedule No. 19	Do 7th Do
	Shoeing Commissariat Cattle, under schedule No. 20	Do 7th Do
	Purchase of Empty Casks, under schedule No. 21	Do 11th Do
	Butter and Milk, under schedule No. 22	Do 11th Do
	Oils, under schedule No. 23.	Do 11th Do

Forms of tenders and schedules, with further particulars can be had on application at the obove offices.

E. OSTREHAN, Major,
For Acting Commissary General.

Commisary General's office Bombay, 13th September, 1880.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that BAI SOONABAI widow of the late JEEVAJEE MANOCKJEE WACHA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to sell all that Piece or Parcel of land or ground with message, tenement, or Dwelling House and premises standing thereon situate in Bombay without the Fort on the Eastern side of Duncan Road in the sub District of Mandvee. The House is assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under No. 112, and the said piece of ground is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1744. New survey No. 4766, containing by admeasurement 224 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the East by a passage for sweepers, on the west by the Duncan Road aforesaid, on the north by the House of Sorabjee Hormusjee, and on the south by the House of Jamnadass Manockchund, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Soonabai, widow. All persons having any claim or claims on the aforesaid property by way of Mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to me at my office within the Fort in Meadow Street, within 14 days from the date hereof. In default the purchase will be completed, and he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom,—Dated this 20th day of September, 1880.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Purchaser's Solicitor.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.
CLEARING RINGS.
DISGORGERS.
FLIES, Artificial.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.
GAFF HOOKS.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.
GUT TRACES, single and double.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.
LEAD SINKERS.
LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
REELS with secret checks.
RINGS and KEEPERS.
RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
SILK for binding and mounting.
SPOON BAITS.
SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

		Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re.	1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered, on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

ધી હીંદુશ્થાન સ્પીનીંગ ઍંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD on THURSDAY, the 30th September instant, at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1880.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Moorarjee Ruttonsey as a Director in room of Mr. Mooljee Callanjee, resigned, and to elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ઠાકરશી મુળજી ઍન્ડ કુ૦
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 20th September, 1880.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd to the 30th September, 1880, both days inclusive.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

JUST RECEIVED,

SUMMER number of GRAPHIC. It contains Life of H. M. the Queen, written by Mrs. Oliphant, also a Coloured Plate containing group of the Royal Family. Price Rs. 1 0.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

LIFE of LIEUT-GENERAL JAMES OUTRAM, by Major-General Goldsmid, 2 vols., Rs. 20-0.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

GREEN'S HISTORY of the ENGLISH PEOPLE, 4 vols., Rs. 40.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

KAY'S HISTORY of the SEPOY WAR, 3 vols., Rs. 40.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

MALLESON'S HISTORY of the INDIAN MUTINY, 3 vols., 37-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

TWENTY-ONE DAYS IN INDIA, By Sir Alli Baba., 2-8.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW WORK—A TRAMP ABROAD, 4-12.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

PHARMACISTS & DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

The Pharmacy Departments are under the supervision of *thoroughly qualified and experienced English Chemists.*

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS & SURGICAL INSTRUMENT IMPORTERS.

See Treacher and Company's Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals, and Pharmaceutical Preparations.

MEDICINE CHESTS, MAHOGANY, OAK, & LEATHER,
In great variety, and all of the most useful patterns.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS & CHEMICALS,
Cameras, Lenses, Baths, Dishes, Plates, Papers, Gold, Silver, Collodions, &c.

FARINACEOUS & DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,
Mellin's, Savory's, and Nestle's Foods, Entire Wheat Flour, Corn Flour, Arrowroots, &c.

PATENT & PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.
European, American, and Asiatic for domestic and veterinary use.

PERFUMERY & TOILET REQUISITES.
Scents, Soaps, Tooth, Nail, and Hair Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Mirrors, &c.

FROM OPTICIANS OF THE HIGHEST REPUTE.
Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Preservers, Binoculars, Microscopes, Telescopes, Magic Lanterns, &

SCIENTIFIC & PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Barometers, Hydrometers, Hygrometers, Lactometers, Pluviometers, Thermometers, &c.

DRAWING & SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.
Bows, Dividers, Scales, Levels, Compasses, Tapes, Chains, &c.

STATIONERY & OFFICE REQUISITES,
Diaries, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Inks, Scales, Blotting Pads, &c.

HARDWARE & HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES,
Filters, Baths, Lamps, Churns, Brushes, Enamelled Iron Ware, &c.

BAGS, TRUNKS, & PORTMANTEAUX,
Gladstone, Courier and Hand Bags, Overland Trunks, Soil Leather Portmanteaux.

HATS & HELMETS,
Hard and Soft Felt Hats, Regulation and other Helmets, &c.

OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
From the most renowned European Houses.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, AND LIQUEURS.
Sole Proprietors and Shippers of the justly celebrated "Heart Labelled Brandy" and "Fine Old Glenlivet Whisky."

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.
Soda, Potash, Lithia, Tonic, Gingerade, Lemonade, and Raspberry,

AMMUNITION AND SPORTING REQUISITES,
Caps, Cases, Cartridges, Bullets, Wads and Apparatus.

GAMES AND GENEBAL GYMKHANA KIT,
Archery, Badminton, Billiard, Cricket, Fencing, Fishing, Football, Golf, Rackets, Lawn Tennis, Playing Cards, Chess, Draughts, &c.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS AND REQUISITES,
Oil and Water Colours, Arushes, Papers, Blocks, Pencils, Canvas, &c.

TOBACCONIST,S AND SMOKER'S SUNDRIES.
Manillas, Trichies, Tobaccos, Pipes, Cigarettes, Chak-Mako, Pouches, Cases, &c.

GLASS, CHINA AND CROCKERY WARE,
Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services.

CUTLERY AND ELECRRO-PLATED WARE,
Pocket, Bowie and Table Knives, Steel, Razors, Scissors, Spoons, Forks, Dishes, Coffee and Tea Services, Claret Jugs, &c.

JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE,
Rings, Pins, Necklets, Lockets, Eardrops, Bracelets, Cups, &c.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRESS SUITS.

Made from thin West of England Broad Cloth, finished with great care and in correct taste, according to present fashion.	Rs. 75 „ 85 „ 90

DISCOUNT.—Two Annas in the Rupee for Ready-Money.

Prompt attention to Mofussil Orders. Our new system of self-measurement on application.

HOAR & CO., 3, Rampart Row. BOMBAY.

TAILORS SHIRT-MARKERS GENERAL OUT-FITTERS.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION. NORTON'S

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthener of the Human Stomach." "Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS,
GOLD & SILVER SMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
HAVE REMOVED
TO MORE SPACIOUS PREMISES,
BUILT EXPRESSLY FOR THEM,
AT
NO. 2, RAMPART ROW,
NEXT TO THE CURRENCY OFFICE, BOMBAY.

C. MARKS & CO.

September, 1880.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases...	... ...	Rs. 25 0 0
In Hunting cases	... ...	„ 30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	... ...	„ 35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch : CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years' good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager ......T. P. HUDSON.
THE TEMPLE OF AMUSEMENT.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS
OF
HUDSON'S
SURPRISE PARTY.

NOTICE.

The distinguished characteristics of this novel entertainment are Originality,

VERSATILITY,
REFINEMENT,

And a happy combination of HUMOUR AND PATHOS. And ITS COMBINED AND INCREASING SUCCESS incontestably proves that a good performance IS THE BEST ADVERTISEMENT. Admission, Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform, half price to Back Seats.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30, performance commence at 9.

H. SANTLY, Agent.

KAP'S Iron GRAND PIANO will be used at these entertainments. A stock can be seen at SOUNDY and Co.'s.

NEW GIRL'S SCHOOL.

A GIRL'S SCHOOL in connection with THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL will be OPENED in the OLD HIGH COURT on MONDAY, the 4th October, under the direction of Mr. GOANS, assisted by competent MASTERS AND MISTRESSES. For further particulars apply to Mr. Goans, Cathedral High School.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on MONDAY the 4 October, 1880, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited accounts for the year ending 30 June, 1880.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in the room of the late Captain J. Dixon.
4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st September to 4 October, 1880, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st September, 1880.

COMMISSARIAT.—SEALED TENDERS

will be received at 1 p.m. in October next, at the EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICES, marginally noted and on the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified for 1881-82.

Bombay Poona Ahmednagar Belgaum Ahmedabad Deesa Mhow Neemuch Nussurabad Kurrachee Hyderabad	Country Medicines, under Schedule No. 9.	14th October, 1880.
	Tinning Cooking Utensils, under Schedule No 12	16th Do.
	Stationery and Book-binding, under Schedule No. 13	16th Do.
Bombay Ahmednagar Deesa Mhow Neemuch Kurrachee	Cattle and Sheep for slaughter, under Schedule No. 10	14th Do.
Bombay	Covering, Dammering, &c., Packages and Drawing off Porter &c., under Schedule No. 11.	14th Do.
Bombay Poona Ahmednagar Belgaum Ahmedabad Mhow Neemuch Hyderabad	Beef and Mutton, under Schedule No. 14	16th Do.

Forms of tenders and schedules with further particulars can be had an application at the above offices.

E. OSTREHAN, Major,
For Acting Commissary General.

Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 13th September, 1880

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—It is by far the best Hotel I have ever stayed at in Bombay. W. SHIP, Resident Engineer, G. I. P. Railway.

TEMPLE BAR. Breakfast Re. 1, Tiffin Re. 1, Dinner Rs. 1-8. 6 Billiard Tables; Concert every evening. TEMPLE BAR.

TO LET, APPOLLO PIER HOTEL, from the first of October. Matting and fittings to be sold cheap. Apply on the premises.

HAMS, BACON, Double Gloster and Gruere Cheese just landed, always on cut. Apply W. B. GREEN, Apollo Bunder.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON, in cut, at 13 as. per lb. HAM, (whole) in Canvas, 14 as. per lb. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street and 23, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, in 10 gallon cases, at Rs. 1-13 per gallon. Apply to JOSEPH SOARES, 25, Apollo Street.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Billiard Table Manufacturers, have every requisite for Billiard and Bagatelle Table, at their premises, 18, Marine Street. Price Lists on application.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN CARPENTER, with SECOND MATE'S CERTIFICATE, for the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon. MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Limited.

TO CHEMISTS &c.—An engagement by an Associate Pharmaceutical Society. Good London references and 4 years Indian experience. Could invest a little capital. Address PHARMACIST, 51, Park St., Calcutta.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE for No. 231, standing in the name of Manockjee Jehangirjee Dhondee in the books of the Landing and Shipping Company of Kurrachee, Limited, has been mislaid and the public are warned against buying the same.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, the Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CHOPS, STEAKS, Cutlets, Bread and Butter, Cheese and Salad, Cakes, Tea and Coffee, Curry and Rice, Ham, &c., at PEARSE'S, Rampart Row, next the *Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

WE HEREBY BEG to notify that Mr. H. A. FENNER, for whom several letters have been addressed to our care, is not, and was on no previous occasion, in the SERVICE of our firm either in Bombay or our District Agencies.

RALLI BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th September, 1880.

TENDERS FOR CAST IRON PIPES.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of about 266 Tons of CAST IRON PIPING for the TANNA WATER WORKS.

Printed copies of Specifications, Conditions of Agreement and Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan, at Tanna, on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy.

No Tender will be received after the 30th of September next, and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. B. MACLARAN, C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, N. K.

Tanna, 25th August 1880.

CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES best quality Patent Manillas, Hemp Oiled and Unoiled, Europe Hemp Tarred, Coir Oiled and Unoiled, Lines, Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes, under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

For prices and further information apply to

HEPTOOLA, SHAIK, ADAM, & Co.

No. 6, Apollo Street.

SEEDS ! SEEDS !! SEEDS !!!—Anticipating the requirements of up-country customers, who have early cold season, we beg respectfully to intimate that we have JUST RECEIVED our first cold season supply of ENGLISH FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS from England and Germany.

We have also just received a fresh consignment of SEEDS, CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically sealed boxes, which, having been specially put up to our order, are far superior to any usually imported in this country. They are sold as under :—

Flower Seeds, Rs. 5—10 | Vegetable Seeds, Rs. 10—15.

Early applications most respectfully solicited.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

Bombay, 13th September 1880.

THE Undersigned have FOR SALE the following, Messrs. CURTIS & HARVEY'S GUN POWDER :—

F	Rs. 11 per barrel	lbs. each
F F	11-8 do.	do.
F F F	12 do.	do.
F	lb. tin 9 per dozen lbs.	
F F	do. 9 do.	
F F F	do. 10 do.	
	½ do. 10 do.	
F	do. 10 do.	
F F	do. 11 do.	

The above prices are subject to 2 per cent. discount.

No. 6, 1 lb. cannister at Rs. 45 per case of 25lbs., nett cash.

Blasting Powder Rs. 8-8-0 per Barrel of 25 lbs.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co., Sole Agents,
May 16, 1879. No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

LOAF SUGAR.

WE have FOR SALE, CAREW and COMPANY'S SHAJEHANPORE LOAF SUGAR at Rs. 29 per cwt.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

"PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or "being indebted to the Estates of the late LIEUT. "C. W. HINDE, Adjutant, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, and "LIEUT. C. WHITBY, 17th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, "1st Bombay Grenadiers, are requested to communicate "with the undersigned WITHIN ONE MONTH from this "date, after which no claims will be received."

C. M. GRIFFITH, Lieut.-Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Kandahar, 28th August, 1880.

DEHRA DOON TEAS,

Direct from the Garden.

Annfield mixture	per lb. Re. 1
Broken mixed	„ As. 10

Address, stating railway station,

ANNFIELD TEA COMPANY,
Dehra Doon, N.W.P.

N. B.—These Teas are much appreciated in this Presidency.

PATENT ARM AND PLATFORM
HAND LOCK-STITCH
SEWING MACHINE.
Price Rs. 50.

SOLE AGENTS,
THACKER & Co., Limited.

SUTTON'S SEEDS.

NEW SEASON'S SUPPLY
JUST ARRIVED

In air-tight tin cases, each case containing a selection of SEEDS SUITABLE FOR INDIA.

PRICES.

FLOWER SEEDS	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 15	Rs. 22-8
VEGETABLE SEEDS	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 7-8	Rs. 15	Rs. 30-0

THACKER & Co., Ld.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

BRANCH OF THE SOCIETE GENERALE D' ELECTRICITE OF PARIS.

THIS Company is now prepared to undertake the LIGHTING, temporarily or permanently, of Streets, Squares, Gardens, Palaces, Town Halls, Concert or Assembly Rooms, Durbar Halls, Railway Stations, Workshops, Factories, Mills, Press-houses, Docks, Jetties, Bridges, Towers, Beacons, Light-houses, Steamers, and any place where night work is carried on.

The light is further specially suited for Nautches, Marriage Fêtes, Fairs, Balls and such entertainments.

Estimates will be forwarded on application to the CHIEF ENGINEER, care of

Messrs. PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Bombay.

CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Limited,

28 HAYMARKET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Total sales in year ended April 1880	£514,144
Number of Members	12,581

WINES, GROCERIES, OILMAN'S STORES, PROVISIONS are prepared specially for SHIPMENT to INDIA, and all other Goods suitable for export, kept at the Stores, are supplied to Members abroad at the HOME PRICES, which are considerably under those usually charged by the trade.

Persons in the Civil Service of the Crown, and Officials, including Justices of the Peace, Officers in the Army and Navy, the Reserve and Auxiliary Forces, Clergymen, Members of the Legal and Medical professions, and their Widows, Sons, and Daughters, are admitted as members of the Society.

Price Lists, and any information required, will be furnished on application to the Secretary.

By Order,
GEO. HALY, Secretary.

28 Haymarket, London, S. W., August, 1880.

THE SCINDE AND PUNJAUB COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Ld.

ધી સીંધ ઍનડ પંજાબ કોટન પરેશ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at its registered office No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 27th September, 1880, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business, viz. :—

1st. To receive and adopt the report and audited Balance-sheet for the year ending 31st August, 1880, and to declare a Dividend.

2nd. To appoint Director in the room of one retiring from Office, but who is eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the year 1880-81, and to fix his remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ઠાં૦ મુળજી જેઠાની કુ૦
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 27th September, 1880, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 15th September, 1880.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, Limited, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is HEREBY given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 27th day of September 1880, at 3 o'clock, to confirm the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 13th instant—

"That the Liquidators of the Company be authorised to sell, assign and transfer to a Limited Joint Stock Company about to be formed and registered in Bombay under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and intended to be called the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, all the property of the Company remaining (after the recent sale to Government), moveable and immoveable, including their assets, rights, credits, business and good will, and to receive as the consideration for such sale and transfer, 750 Shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, in the said New Apollo Press Company, Limited, such 750 Shares to be distributed among the shareholders of the said Apollo Press Company, Limited, so and in such manner that the holder of every share in the Apollo Press Company, Limited, shall receive one share in the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, for each share held by him in the Apollo Press Company, Limited; the New Apollo Press Company, Limited, in further consideration of such assignment, undertaking the payment and discharge of all the debts and liabilities, either actual or contingent, and the performance of all contracts and engagements of the said Apollo Press Company, Limited, save and except the performance of the contract for the said sale to Government, which will shortly be completed by the said Liquidators, and the discharge of any liabilities which may relate to the land and property sold."

By order of the Liquidators,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September 1880.

DEPOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHES

FOR GENTLEMEN, YOUTHS, and CHILDREN. TRAVELLING, SHIKARING, MORNING, and DRESS SUITS, Overcoats and Dressing Gowns, Shirts and Drawers, Collars and Cuffs. Scarves, Ties, Knot Scarves, and Made-up Bows. Felt, Travelling and Shikaring Hats and Caps. Dressing Bags, Cash and Courier Bags, and Overland Trunks. Quilts and Pillows. Pocket Handkerchiefs, Front and Collar Studs, Links and Solitaires. Immense variety of Warm and Light Stuffs, of the best Fabric and most Elegant and Fashionable Patterns.

FRESH SHIPMENTS RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL.

LATEST FASHIONS.

EXCEPTIONALLY MODERATE PRICES.

An exceptionally good consignment of Children's Suits, Dressing Gowns and Fine Cashmere Suits for wear during the Monsoon has just been landed, an early inspection of which is earnestly solicited.

S. GREENBLATT & CO.,
No. 25, MEADOW STREET, OPPOSITE TREACHER'S BUILDING, BOMBAY; and EAST STREET, next to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAM & CO., POONA.

NOTICE.

TENTS ! TENTS !! TENTS !!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has always in stock a large number of new and second-hand TENTS as under, FOR SALE or HIRE, at moderate rates. The second-hand Tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.

Dining Tents with 2 or 3 rooms	32' by 22'
Ditto	31' by 21'
Field Officers	29' by 17'
Captains	24' by 14'
Rowtee	24' by 14'
Stable for 4 horses.	

SINGLE POLE TENTS.

Subalterns	18' by 14'
Ditto	14' by 14'
Hill Tent	12' by 12'
Ditto	10' by 10'
Staff Officers	12' by 12'
Bechoba	12' by 12'
Ditto	10' by 10'
Stable for 2 Horses.	
Rowtee in Circular form.	
Necessary	5' by 5'
Ditto	4' by 4'

Field Service Tent for General Officers	Weighing	200 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Commanding Officers	Do.	150 lbs.
Ditto ditto for Officers	Do.	80 lbs.

All applications addressed to the Undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Contractor and General Merchant.

Address to Parel Road, Old Imambara, near Baboola Tank, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20, 1880.

BUSINESS has re-opened to-day with practically no more doing than before the holidays.

From Home Reuter's closing telegram of Saturday reports little not already noticed. Consols remain at 97¾, French Rentes at 119, Enfaced Rupee Paper at 80⅛ for Fours, 87⅝ for Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce Markets Coffee is unaltered; Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is quoted 10s., Cochin £1 per ton lower.

Bar Silver is unaltered at 52d. per oz., equivalent to 1s. 7 31-32d. per rupee.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs. 1,94,375
Do. do. ,, Branches	Dec.	,, 1,17,916
Other Deposits	Dec.	,, 5,38,461
Government Securities	Inc.	,, 7,57,416
Loans	Dec.	,, 9,09,759
Bills Discounted	Inc.	,, 5,24,501
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	,, 1,00,739
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec	,, 7,01,755

The decrease in the Cash Balance is practically accounted for by the additional amount invested in Government Paper, and there is nothing in the return to affect the general position of the Money Market.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened, as we anticipated, on the basis of 1s. 8d. for demand Bank Bills, and no change has taken place during the day, advices from Calcutta, although irregular, not being on the whole in favor of higher rates. Transactions have been limited both ready and forward, and the general disposition appears to be in favor of awaiting the allotment of Council drafts both on the part of buyers and sellers. One Bank is a drawer of demand for delivery from November onwards, at the same time house paper for November delivery has been negotiated at 1s. 8¼d. to-day's ready rate.

Bank Bills, on demand			1s. 8d.	per Rupee
Do.	telegraphic		1s. 7 31-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months'		1s. 8 ½d.	,,
Credits,	3	,,	1s. 8 ⅜d.	,,
Documents	3	,,	1s. 8 ⅝ to 9-32d.	,,
France	3	,,	2·11	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand at ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at 5-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Notwithstanding quiet accounts from Calcutta the market here is firm, and if anything a trifle higher. To all appearance this is more due to speculators covering in forward sales than actual demand for investment, and after this is over it is doubtful whether present values will be supported should exchange continue to give way.

SHARES.—For Spinning and Weaving Companies an active demand is still apparent, and a considerable business has been done at a further general improvement of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share, but in other classes no quotable change has taken place, and Bank of Bombays are still quoted at Rs. 700.

COTTON is quiet, and we have not heard of any ready purchases for export, nor of any transactions in New Crop for future delivery. Of old Cotton values are unaltered, but if anything there are more willing sellers of new, say:—

New Akote Good March	Rs.	215	per candy.
,, Omra do. ,,		212	,,
,, Broach do.		226	,,
,, Dhollera F. G. F. May		198	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed is quiet with very little doing at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt. Rapeseed is nominal at Rs. 6, there being practically no stock.

In WHEAT there is rather more doing, about 8,000 bags of White having been bought for export within the past few days at Rs. 30 to Rs. 31 per candy according to quality.

FREIGHTS.—The s. s. Wistow Hall has booked a fair quantity of Wheat for Liverpool at 20s., and is now held for 22s. 6d., and 27s. 6d. for measurement. For Mediterranean ports there is no change. The s. s. Hutton is reported fixed for Pilgrims.

PIECE GOODS in the bazaar have been decidedly more active, the transactions being estimated at about 300 packages of all kinds, but prices are not quotably higher, and there is as yet nothing doing to arrive.

COALS are quiet at unchanged values. No new business is reported.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	700
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	8 do.	750
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	625xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	132
Chart'd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¼	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,329	25	12½	5 do.	165
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	270
LAND COMPANIES.					
New Colaba Co.	1,000	3,000	2,925	2 p. ct.	665
Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	22
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000		35xd
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,100	1,100	13	205
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	1,000
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	125
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125	1,200
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	32	2,025
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	50	415
New Indian Press	1,000	350	350	11	105
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	39
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	650
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	15	200
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	100	980
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	50	1,900
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	400
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	525x
Mofussil Co	3,125	100	100	30	260
Prince of W. Press	120	......	1,500	75	750
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	110	1,220
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	425
Volkart's Press Co.	450	1,000	all	50	530
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mill	400	2,000	1,700	..	465
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	2½	95
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	22½ p.s.	525
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p. s.	1,900
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	250
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	930
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	30	710
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	625
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	410
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	all	25 p. s.	500
Golam Baba Spinning Company	1,000	500	400	20	525
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	4	1,085
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	660
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	960
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	950
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	810
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	575
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,420
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,290
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	170
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	40	1,175
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	40	910
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,055
Oriental	4,000	625	625	..	665
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	..	255
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	775
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	900xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	59½	690
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	310
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,000
Do. New £15 Shares.	..	£18	196-5-15	do	265

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 18th September as compared with the statement issued on the 11th September:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 11. Rs.	Sept. 18. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	28,99,817	30,91,222
Do. do. at Branches	7,93,102	6,75,186
Other Deposits	2,42,10,322	2,36,71,858
Post Bills	17,703	17,120
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,52,287	5,18,126
	4,05,73,261	4,01,76,512
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	53,53,846	61,11,262
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	11,35,448	11,73,068
Loans, on Security of do.	59,50,526	50,49,767
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,971	5,955
Bills Discounted	92,58,626	97,83,127
Stamps	2,998	2,981
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,44,374 Amount applied in reduction 2,15,000	3,29,374	3,29,374
Cash Balances with Correspondents	7,25,916	6,15,177
Cash and Currency Notes	1,78,10,556	1,71,05,801
Cash and Currency Notes		
	4,05,73,261	4,01,76,512

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Emelien Marie, 244 tons, Captain E Gascoin, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo and 15 deck passengers.

THE barque Fathe Salem, 618 tons, Captain H Jones, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst from Mauritius (23rd August), with a cargo of 5,376 bags sugar and six deck passengers.

THE Schooner Harmonie, 227 tons, Captain A Cadien, arrived in harbour on the 18th inst from Mauritius (4th August), with a cargo of 3,819 bags sugar and two deck passengers.

The steamer Pallion, 1,111 tons, Captain W Skinner, arrived in harbour on the 19th inst from Sunderland (16th August), with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont, 1,354 tons, Captain Palmer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (31st August), with the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Ward, Mr Nuthall, Mrs Conlyle, Major Parkinson, Mr Reynolds, and three deck.

THE Clan Lamont brought the following cargo:—500 tons coals, 862 bales twist, 1,190 packages piece goods, 20 cases brandy, 16 cases wine, 17 cases whiskey, 50 cases tinplates, 54 packages color and paint, 165 packages glassware, 15 cases brass, 4,019 bundles iron hoops, 1,077 bars and 8,961 bundles iron, 21 packages corks, 5 cases umbrs, 50 cases slates, 50 bundles buckets, 40 cases copper, 250 kegs red lead, 500 casks alum, 16 casks sulphur, 29 packages porter, 530 cases soap, 13 packages papers, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
18	Fathe Salem	Jones	Mauritius, Aug 23.
	Harmonie	Cadiern	Mauritius, Aug 4.
19	Pallion	Skinner	Sunderland, Aug 16.
20	Clan Lamont (s)	Palmer	Liverpool, Aug 31.

The Barque Emelien Marie, Goscoin, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Coconada, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Chilka, to Rangoon.
Steamer Clan Lamont, to London via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
16	Chindwara (s)	Sanders	Bombay, Aug 26.
	Lucile	Scott	Liverpool, June 9.
	Thessalus	Bennett	Melbourne, July 7.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 16.—Steamers Malda, Moray and City of Carthage. Ships Cross Hill and Strathblane.

PASSENGERS.

Per Thessalus—Mr Macklin, Mr C Dewing, Mr R Jenkins, Mr J Smith, Mr W Sonthall, and 14 Chinamen.

Per Chindwara—1 Havildar, 1 Private, 37 recruits, 39th Regiment, 1 seaman, Mr G R Yates, Mr C Parry and servant, and 5 deck.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
18	Poonah (s)	......	Calcutta.
	Peshawur (s)	......	London.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
17	D. Buckingham(s).	......	London.
18	K. of Saxony	......	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 20th.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India s—24 bales cotton, Hajee Allarakhia Nuthoo; 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 33 bales wool, Jaitha Purshotum; 60 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 27 bales wool, Sorabjee Rustomjee; 2 bales wool, Heeranund Khildass; 90 bales wool, Pragjee Toolseedass; 355 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee; 38 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee; 90 bales wool, Lilladhur Topun; 25 bales wool, Gangjee Cutchra; 23 bales wool, Raysee Amerchund; 100 bales wool, Gordhundass Bhugwandass; 32 bales wool, Lilladhur Jeewraj; 125 bales wool, Bunichund Fuckerchund; 141 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 761 cwts linseed cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 52 bales cotton and 36 bales wool, Sigg Sulzer and Co; 200 bales cotton, P Chrystal and Co; 400 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Talub Arbee.

FOR PORT SAID.

India s—11 cases indigo, H E Hoosein Effendi.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Italia s—2,824 bags rapeseed and 1,839 bags gingellyseed, W and A Graham and Co; 2,000 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 9,000 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 17 cwts copra, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 264 hogsheads cocoanut oil and 1,456 bags copra, M Mackenzie and Co; 80 cwts horns, Geo Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 250 cwts horns, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore s—999¼ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—250 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 800 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 4,000¾ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 20 barrels castor oil, C Bozzin.

FOR HAVRE.

India s—50 bales cotton, L Singer and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza; 28 cwts bysabole, Rowjee Coorjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 19th September 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. am.2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·760
Temperature of the Air	78·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1
Dew Point	75·3
Relative humidity of Air	·911
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	6·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	82·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	76·4
General Direction of Wind*	W, NW, SSE, S, SSW, W, NNW W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	288
Fall of Rain*	2·04
Total fall during month	18·65
,, ,, ,, year	64·61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Sept.	0·19

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 21.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

14-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Cowasjee Maneckjee Rustomjee.

223-77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Fatma and others.

460-79—Shapurjee and T—Tapidass Vurjdass and others vs Jadowjee Ludha.

406-80—M H Khan—Mariambai vs Haice Sooleman Haice Abdool Raymon.

412-80—M H Khan—Dawoodbhoy Peerbhoy vs Vulleebhoy Khanbhoy—H W Payne.

Long Cause.

56-78—C Tyabjee—Khudiza alias Doolum Begum vs Salma and others—Prescot and W—Part heard.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

118-80—M H Khan—Sangan Bassapa Murgyappa Gudmad vs Virbhandrappa Rudrappa Parsheti and another.

323-80—Chalk and W—Madhowdass Premjee and another—vs Gopall Bhickajee and others.

395-80—Pestonjee K—Adurjee Manuckjee, Makhunia vs Beebunbee and others—Khunderao M.

398-80—H W Payne—Bechar Akha and others vs John Joseph de Cruz and another.

405-80—Shapoorjee and T—Sewjee Ramjee vs Nanivahoo.

Long Cause.

246-80—Shapurjee and T—Oomajee Lingoo vs. Rukhmabai and others,—Tobin and R—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, September 16.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

21st Native Infantry—Lieut W J K Dobbin, 1-11th Foot, a candidate for the Benl S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated 20th Aug 1880.

With the sanction of Govt, Captain W F Woodward, 68th Regt, officiated as Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry 6th circle, in addition to his other duties, from the 17th Feb to the 22nd March 1880, vice Major Beddy returned to regimental duty, and pending the arrival of Captain P Walker, 34th Regt.

With reference to clause 5 of G O 106 of 1879, it is hereby notified for general information, that the undermentioned officers have passed the qualifying examination on completion of a course of instruction in army signalling held at Kasauli, and have received certificates under dates of the 5th and 16th Aug. 1880, as instructors:—

Lieut R H Mahon, R A; Captain F de L Morison, and Lieut A L Williams, 2-1st Foot; Lieut C A T Boultbee, 4-60th Rifles; Lieut M C R Lang, 63rd Foot; Lieut F A Blyth, 73rd Foot; Lieut C H I Hopkins, 90th Foot; and Major E A Money, 4th Punjab Cavy.

Captain R H F Rennick, S C, on return from furlough, is attached temporarily to the 38th N I.

With the sanction of the Govt of India, Captain C Hackett, 2-5th Fusiliers, is appointed to Railway Transport duty at Jhelum, vice Major H E Eliot, 4th N I, ordered to join his regiment proceeding on field service.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Lieut P L Williams, (E Batty 4th Bgde,) to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for nine months, on urgent private affairs.

2-22nd Foot—Lieut H R L Holmes, (Wing Officer on probation 45th N I,) from the 1st Oct 1880 to the 31st March 1881, to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

51st Foot—Lieut A A Lane, (Offg Wing Officer on probation 28th N I,) from the 1st Oct 1880 to the 31st March 1881, to proceed to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col W H Garton, (doing duty at Rawal Pindi,) to Murree, from the 1st Sept to the 31st Dec 1880, on private affairs, pending retirement from the service, under the rules of 1868.

Lieut Col J Roberts, to Dalhousie, from the 30th May to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

1st Bengal Cavalry—Col R Jenkins, (Benl Cavy,) to Murree, for two months from date of quitting regiment, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

18th Bengal Cavalry—Major T R Davidson, (S C,) to Landour and adjacent hills, from the 1st June to the 31st Oct 1880, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

(This cancels the leave granted in G O C C dated 25th June 1880, p 351.)

24th Native Infantry—Lieut J Lamb, (S C,) to Simla, from the 31st Aug to the 30th Nov 1880, on medical certificate, under rule 10 of the Furlough Regulations of 1875.

Army Pay Department—Staff Paymaster (Honorary Major) W Wastell, (Paymaster 1-16th Foot,) to England, from date of embarkation, on private affairs, pending retirement.

British Medical Service—Surgn Major H S Muir, M B, (doing duty with I Batty 5th Bgde, R A,) to Simla, from the 15th Sept to the 15th Dec 1880, on private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Simla, September 17.

The following officers of the Army Medical Dept, serving in the Bengal command, having completed a tour of foreign service, will proceed to England during the ensuing trooping season, and will be detailed by the Surgn Genl for duty with troops as may be required:—

Brigade Surgn E L Lundy; Surgn Major A M Tippetts; J H Robotham; E G M'Dowell; W Sly; J A Scott; W Cherry; T Wood, M D; F Howard, M D; T G Bolster, M D; R Hyde; W Keir, M D; G J H Evatt, M D; and H Cornish; Surgns J M Beamish, M D; G T Langridge; W E Webb, M B; R W Mapleton, M D; P J M'Quaid, M D; L B Ward; J Martin; N M'Creery; and J A Gormley, M D.

With the sanction of Govt the following orders are confirmed:—

3rd Division Northern Afghanistan Field Force order, dated the 9th Aug 1880, appointing Capt H T H Repton, attached to G-4 Royal Artillery, to be Provost Marshal of the Divn, vice Captain Ellis, proceeded with his regiment towards Kandahar.

3rd Brigade, Khyber Division, Kabul Field Force order, dated the 21st Jan 1880, appointing Lieu (local Captain) G H Dyke, 1-5th Foot, to the charge of the Landi Kotal treasure chest, in addition to his other duties, vice Hope, with effect from the above date.

The previous order of the same date, published at page 98 of G O C C dated 21st Feb 1880, is cancelled.

2nd Infantry Brigade, Ghazni Field Force order, dated the 29th April 1880, appointing Col R Lacy, 59th Foot, to command the brigade, vice Bgdr Gen R J Hughes, who assumed the command of the Ghazni Field Force, temporarily, on the departure of Sir D Stewart for Kabul.

COURTS MARTIAL.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Rawal Pindi on Wednesday, the 1st day of Sept 1880, No 1969, Private Thomas Houlahan, 9th Lancers, was arraigned on the following charges:—Having, on or about the 16th Aug 1880, when a prisoner, undergoing the sentence of a district court martial in the British Infantry cells, church lines, at Rawal Pindi, used threatening language to his superior officer, Sergt John Wise, Provost, Sergt 4th Battn Rifle Bgde, in substance and to the effect following; that is to say—"I will do five years for you yet." Having, on or about the 17th Aug 1880, when a prisoner, undergoing the sentence of a district court martial in the British Infantry cells, church lines, at Rawal Pindi, disobeyed, in such manner as to show a wilful defiance of authority, lawful commands given personally to him by No 2597, Sergt John Wise his superior officer, in the execution of his office, in the following instances, namely—By not proceeding to wash himself, when ordered by the said Provost Sergt Wise to do so.—By not leaving his cells for exercise, when ordered by the said Provost Sergt Wise to do so. The Court found that the prisoner, is guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the time of five (5) years.

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Meerut on Saturday, the 31st of July 1880, Sowar Jewund Singh, and Sowar Maharaj Singh, of the 9th Bengal Cavy, were arraigned on the following charge:—With having, at Meerut, on the 14th of July 1880, when sentries over the treasure chests of their regiment, plundered from the said treasure chests, placed under their charge, rupees eight hundred and seventy, and annas twelve, or threabouts, the property of Government. The Court found the prisoner Sowar Jewund Singh, guilty of the charge, with the exception of the words—"the property of Government," which should more correctly be termed "partially the property of Government, and partially the property of the regiment." The Court also found the prisoner, Sowar Maharaj Singh, of the 9th Bengal Cavalry, guilty of the charge. The Court sentenced the prisoner, Sowar Jewund Singh, to imprisonment with hard labor for (7) seven years; and further the Court direct that the prisoner forfeit any arrears of pay and allowances, or other public money due to him at the time of his dismissal.

The Court sentenced the prisoner Sowar Maharaj Singh, to imprisonment with hard labor for (7) seven years.

I cannot confirm this conviction, and consequent sentence; the conviction rests almost exclusively upon the confession of Jewund Singh, one of the prisoners, made at a time when he was under the influence of the Police, and this confession is now denied; it forms therefore no reliable basis for conviction.

(Sd) FRED P HAINES, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 25th September 1880.

Officers and Members attending the Gaiety Theatre this evening (Tuesday) are requested to appear in Red Uniform. N C O and members without Belts.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Actg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI,
Wine Merchant.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,
OF
BOMBAY and POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that Mr. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has appointed them AGENTS for the sale of his celebrated PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES, BINOCULARS, &c.

Mr. MENIST makes his Frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found to be the best metals for the purpose, his object being to obtain perfection as nearly as possible, without regard to cost. He does not use steel, for this metal rusts, and the joints become loose, altering the focus of the glasses, and so injuring the eyes; neither is there any economy in it, for in this climate it corrodes so quickly that it must be often renewed, while Gold or Silver are practically everlasting, and Aluminium cannot be used, for it leaves an indelible mark on the skin wherever it comes in contact with it.

Mr. MENIST's NON-PRESSURE EYE-GLASSES have a spring so made that it may be twisted in any direction without breaking, and they maintain their position when worn without any pressure, or leaving any mark when removed.

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His Field, MARINE and OPERA GLASSES may be used for hours without causing the eyes to ache.

Mr. MENIST has left instruments with Messrs. C. MARCKS and Co. which enable them to test each eye separately, for it frequently happens that they differ more or less in power.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co., for the convenience of clients who may not wish to purchase Mr. MENIST's GLASSES, have also in stock some of their own manufacture, at lower prices, in Gold, Silver, and Steel frames, and though the quality of the pebbles is admittedly not equal to those of Mr. Menist, yet it is very good, and much superior to most of what is sold as the "finest Brazilian Pebbles."

Pamphlets may be had on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ARCHER—September 15th, at Colaba, Frederic L. Archer, Esq., Captain, Royal Artillery, aged 33.

GHANDY—September 20th, at his residence, at Cumballa, Dinshawjee Dadabhai Ghandy. Funeral this afternoon at 3 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROCKMAN—September 17th, at Madras, the wife of Surgeon Major E. Forster Brockman, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1880.

THE Government resolution on the Edwards case was published last evening by "the Judicial Department," and it is a very reasonable document viewed apart from the circumstance that it is entirely *ex-post facto*, and contains, if we mistake not, the conclusions arrived at by the Advocate General upon the perusal of the papers *after* the Government had, of its own motion, liberated Edwards. The resolution confesses that the order of release was given "without waiting for the observations of the trying Magistrate." Of course it may well happen that Government should very properly decide to release a prisoner without the concurrence of the judge or the magistrate who sentenced him, and it is conceivable that in extreme cases their opinion should not, if asked, be waited for. But obviously the administration of justice would become a lottery if that step were to be taken without the intervention of any judicial authority whatever, and the decisions of the constituted and responsible tribunals annulled on police reports at the arbitrary will and pleasure of the Government. In this case it is said that Mr. Cleveland, the Public Prosecutor, reported on the facts; but if we mistake not, that gentleman was guided by the opinion of certain officers of police and made no judicial inquiry whatever. In the Edwards case it may be that the Magistrate was wrong; but the principle on which the Government acted is not made right by that. In another case a magistrate or a judge might be clearly in the right, and there is no security that the self same machinery might not be successfully worked for the upsetting of his decision and the discrediting of his judgment. So much being said on the constitutional aspect of the question, we are quite prepared to concede that there was in the nature of the theft with which Edwards was charged an element of strong improbability. A carriage lamp is not an object that is easy to conceal or easy to dispose of, and it was not proved or suggested that Edwards was in the habit of stealing carriage lamps. Still carriage lamps are, as a matter of fact, stolen from time to time and a charge of stealing one was not in itself preposterous. It was besides sworn to by three witnesses, and the evidence showed that it was those witnesses and not Edwards who shouted for the police. All this does not prove that he was guilty, but it shows that the conviction was founded upon evidence and that the revision of the case should have been judicial. We have adverted to the fact that this resolution was issued from the "Judicial Department." But who is at the Judicial head of that Department? A Revenue officer. An Artillery officer would be just as well fitted by training and habit of mind to sift cases of the kind. It may of course be said that the Revenue officer did not sift this case, and no doubt that is the fact. But the weakness of the system or want of system which this affair discloses is obvious. The words of the resolution would go to show that, incredible as it may seem, the order of release was issued not only before the committing magistrate's report was received, but before copies of the evidence taken was before the Government! The Governor in Council appears to have had his view of the case somewhat altered by reading the evidence:—"Those observations [of the magistrate] together with copies of the evidence taken at the trial, have been placed before the Government *since* the release of the prisoner. Further examination of the case is not *now* necessary, but with his understanding of it gained by the late enquiry the Governor in Council will observe that he cannot doubt that the evidence was wrongly appreciated at the trial, and that the charge ought not to have been altered from Criminal Trespass to Theft." Apparently the first impression was that there was no case against the prisoner at all; that it was wholly a vamped-up charge. The corrected view is that there might have been a case of Criminal Trespass. But according to the evidence the case was one of theft or it was nothing. If the evidence be disbelieved there is no charge against the prisoner, if it be believed he is guilty of theft. This is, however, a matter of minor importance. And so is—except to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee personally—the fact that the committing magistrate is officially exonerated from the "random" charges of Edwards and his father, for, as we pointed out at the time, those charges were manifestly false. The public are quite willing to believe that justice has been substantially done in liberating Edwards; but it has been done by good luck rather than by good procedure. And in future it is to be hoped that when the Government of Bombay resolves to do what it deems right it will take care to do it in the right way.

THE following passage in the resolution above referred to appears to have been intended originally for a paragraph in a leading article in some "irresponsible" paper:—"The Governor in Council cannot but surmise that in a matter in which Parsees are so sensitive as to the honour of their families, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee was irresistibly drawn into sympathy with the complainant, and that there was in his mind an unwillingness to believe in the truth of the prisoner's defence, and an indignation at such a defence being made which was incompatible with the calm unbiassed judgment essential to the right appreciation of the evidence put before him." There is but one person extant who can say positively whether this view is correct, and that is Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee himself. No one can either prove or disprove it. That His Excellency the Governor in Council should deal with facts or supposed facts and deal out praise or blame according to his view of them is right enough, but when he dives into the supposed depths of a Parsee's mind on a given occasion, he is very likely to get a little out of his proper element. What Mr. Dosabhoy did or left undone is legitimate subject for comment, but a "surmise," however apt or probable, or ingenious, it may be in itself, has the drawback of being irrelevant. And its embodyment in a State document has the further drawback of giving countenance to the too prevalent habit of referring everything that occurs to the mysterious operation of caste influences and prejudices. That caste feelings do unhappily enter into too many matters with which they have no concern is true. When Mr. Ashburner introduced a close season bill the other day to prevent the extinction of wild birds and animals useful for food, it was at once asserted that he did so as a European simply to secure a monopoly of sport for Europeans. One hardly knows whether such nonsense makes one more inclined to laugh or to grow angry. The tendency is to import considerations of caste into everything. Government surely ought to avoid lending any sort of sanction to so pestilent a habit. Government resolutions should deal with facts, proved or provable, and surmises as to the existence of possible caste sympathies should be avoided.

A JUDGMENT given by Mr. Justice Marriott yesterday deserves notice, for it directs attention to a case of strange dereliction of duty by a magistrate who has hitherto borne a high reputation. The facts are simple enough. A woman named Lilbai, married her daughter to one Thaker Pragjee the latter promising to make over at the marriage ornaments to the value of Rs. 4,000 and clothes worth Rs. 1,000 to the bride, and ornaments and clothes valued at Rs. 2,200 to the mother. A portion of the promised ornaments and clothes were given at the solemnization of the marriage, the bridegroom promising to give the remainder a month or so later on. Only ornaments of the value of Rs. 300 were afterwards given. Some months having elapsed and the conditions agreed upon remaining unfulfilled, the wife, who is a minor, went back to her mother until the ornaments &c. should be forthcoming. Her husband thereupon charged her with the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 1,500, but the charge was dismissed. Nine months subsequently two charges were preferred against Lilbai before Mr. Nana Morojee. She was charged with theft of ornaments and clothes alleged to belong to the husband, and also with enticing away a married woman. The charges were ultimately dismissed, being utterly false and malicious, but incredible as it appears, the woman was imprisoned for fifty-four days while the Magistrate was apparently making up his mind how to deal with the case. Mr. Nana Morojee actually adjourned the proceedings twelve times and fixed the bail at the amount of Rs. 4,000, which, to a woman in her position, was practically a refusal to take bail at all. As the judge said it was tantamount to ordering her to be sent to jail; and she actually was thus imprisoned on a false and frivolous charge for one calendar month! A seizure of the ornaments (which were, of course, the wife's *stridhan*, and should not have been taken from her possession) was made by warrant, and they were all given over to the husband. The magistrate apparently assumed throughout the guilt of the prisoner, and was dilatory in the extreme in sifting the matter, although the circumstances were manifestly such as to suggest the possibility at least that the charge was similar in character to that already brought against the wife, and dismissed as groundless. Mr. Justice Marriott very strongly and very properly animadverted upon the conduct of the magistrate, and said that it would be discreditable to the administration of justice if the worst criminal in India could be remitted to prison twelve times over and no serious inquiry made by the magistrate as to the strength or weakness of the case against him. The learned Judge marked his sense of the wrong done to Lilbai by awarding her in addition to damages—which, in our opinion, were none too much—not only ordinary costs, but costs between attorney and client, which are very rarely given. The rascally Thaker Pragjee will have to pay damages and heavy costs, and so far justice is done. But the magistrate, who not merely gave too ready an ear to his lying accusations, but virtually committed his victim to prison for a month before examining the few witnesses whose evidence established her innocence, is mainly responsible for so much injustice having been done in the first instance.

THE relations between France and Germany are at present undergoing a most severe strain. Gambetta's speech at Cherbourg, in which he refers clearly to the hope that France may gain "inevitable justice" in the reclamation of her lost provinces, has been answered by an address to the German army by its Emperor, in which he bids them remember Sedan. While there is but little danger of an immediate outbreak, it is impossible to tell when an injudicious word may light the mine which will bring the empire of Germany against the democracy within itself or against France. This latter country is clearly a menace to the former, both in the encouragement it gives as a Republic to the democratic tendencies of the age and also in its military organization, with the almost open intention of using its army to regain Alsace and Lorraine. The success of Germany in the war of 1870 was so marked and so unexpected that one finds a difficulty in realizing at what a sacrifice it was gained. On the surface appeared a united Germany, the object of the prayers and exertions of patriotic Germans for centuries; but beneath these rolled the strong current of natural and inevitable repugnance to military service and burdensome taxation, the great fertilisers of discontent. Year by year France grows richer, year by year Germany grows poorer; the one united and prosperous, animated by one idea, and the other discontented and divided. While the French remain at home gaining in prosperity, the German emigrants by thousands are seeking in America relief from military service. In Germany revenue has been sought for in protective duties which have obstructed trade, and the results of which have proved most unsatisfactory as regards even the revenue looked for; and the retrograde policy of protection has to be pushed still farther and duties raised to a still higher point in order to secure the needed revenue. It is believed that recourse will be had to a tax on all transactions in the Stock Exchange and to increased taxes on beer and spirits. How long Germany will bear those fiscal burdens it is most difficult to say, but we think that she is in as much danger of trouble from within as from without. A German writer, in one of the late reviews, declares, "Not a day but brings to the German abroad complaints of this kind. Nor are those lamentations confined to the suffering poor, to those who have definite grievances to complain of, or to such as are pressed into service as soldiers, jurymen, or municipal counsellors; they proceed from the bulk of the educated classes, as speaking through periodicals, books, letters, and conversations. * * * The discontent has never been so general and so persistent as during the last few years." The Germans have, in fact, obtained the unity what they have longed for during centuries; but having got it, they are deprived of an object to live for and if necessary to die for; and their thoughts have time now to turn within themselves, and they find therein apparently little that is satisfactory. "It is from the most German, as well as the most highly educated among the Germans that the bitterest complaints against the Government, their fellow-citizens, the condition and tendencies under the new Empire proceed." This smouldering discontent cannot go on long without bursting into a flame. The old Emperor would fain turn this feeling against France by recalling Sedan, and while he lives he may succeed in maintaining an affection for the empire which he has founded, but the Germans would seem now to be like the French under their empire, whose attention could be drawn from their internal grievances only by foreign wars.

Nothing shows the weakness of Germany more clearly than her extreme sensitiveness. In spite of her military power, of which she has good reason to boast after having conquered such a nation as the French with such ease and rapidity, she sees in every movement of France signs of a renewal of the struggle. At Cherbourg Gambetta appears to have appealed entirely to general principles of justice and not to force of arms, as that by which France was to gain her own. "Grand reparation may issue from right. We or our children may hope for it, for the future is forbidden to none." And again, when speaking of the army, and the reason for devoting so much time and money to it, "It is that we may reckon on the future and know whether there be in things here below an inevitable justice which comes at due time." To this Bismarck's paper replies, "And does historical justice demand that Alsace, from time immemorial a German province, should become French?" "If Republican France under the guidance of M. Gambetta is inclined to continue the monarchical traditions of Louis XIV and XV as well as of the Napoleons, we must unfortunately familiarize ourselves with the thought that peace on our Western frontier will remain insecure." "We regret that the warlike spirit animating our neighbours compels us to seek our security in a strong and ready army." That every Frenchman now looks to the recovery of the provinces taken by the Germans after the war of 1870 cannot be denied, but if Germany has that strength in herself and in her army that she claims, she can well allow appeals to so indefinite an idea as *justice* to go unanswered and show her own strength by disregarding remarks made at after-dinner speeches. It is clear that the prevailing discontent among all classes of Germans creates in the Government a feeling of insecurity which evinces itself in seeing every movement of France a sign of danger to Germany.

Human nature is too strong, we fear, to permit of the French quietly accepting their present boundaries, and they look no doubt with satisfaction on the growing embarrassment of Germany under burdens less than those which the French people bear lightly. The German writer we have quoted above gives figures to show that Germany is taxed less heavily than France: "The sum total paid by every German annually for direct and indirect taxes scarcely exceeds fifteen shillings, whereas an Englishman pays at the rate of forty, a Frenchman even of fifty-four shillings." In thus proving the comparative lightness of taxation in Germany, the writer shows the inherent power of France when he declares the burden she carries so easily to be of such great weight. It would be impossible, however, for any Government in France to last for a day which did not keep before the people the prospect of retrieving their fortunes and of regaining their position as the first military power of Europe. M. Gambetta therefore touched a responsive chord when he spoke of the "passionate worship" in France for an army, "that army which now musters all the national forces, which is recruited no longer from those whose trade was to be soldiers, but from the present blood of the country." "Now it is no warlike spirit which inspires this worship. It is a necessity, when France has been seen to fall so low, to raise her up that she may resume her place in the world." It is clear, therefore, that the "ploughshare and pruning hook" idea is as far as ever from realization, and that the advance in civilization has not reduced the number of wars or the desire for war, but only by increasing the deadliness of its weapons made the contests more severe and thus perhaps lessened their duration.

We understand that Raja Sir T. Madavarao has availed himself of the services of Mr. Manibhai Jusbhai, late Dewan of Cutch, for the Revenue Department of the Baroda State. He will be Joint Revenue Commissioner with Mr. Kazi Shahabudin. The necessary sanction of the Government of India for the transfer of Mr. Manibhai's services to the Gaekwar State has been applied for. So far so good; but is there to be no inquiry into the propriety or otherwise of the action of the Bombay Government in directing the overthrow of the Regency Council, most of the members of which were appointed in conformity with the wishes of the late Rao as conveyed in his will? That matter can scarcely rest where it is. At present there is practically no Regency Council in Cutch, the Administration being chiefly conducted by the Political Agent.

THE EDWARDS CASE.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

No. 6447 of 1880.—Judicial Department.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20th September, 1880.

LETTER from the Superintendent of the House of Correction, No. 813, dated 26th August 1880—Forwards a petition from F. A. Edwards, a prisoner in that Jail under sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour, passed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Presidency Magistrate, stating that he was falsely charged with theft of a carriage lamp by a conspiracy got up for the purpose and sentenced, and praying, for the reasons stated, that his case may be enquired into. The petitioner also submits a statement by his father as explaining fully the circumstances of his case.

Letter from the Officiating Public Prosecutor and Government Solicitor, No. 1279, dated 6th September 1880—Reports, in reply to Government letter No. 6001-B—33-P, dated the 1st idem, the result of his enquiry into the case, and submits his opinion on it.

Further letter from ditto, No. 1282, dated 7th September 1880—Submits, in continuation of his above letter, copy of the statements of the persons whom he examined with reference to the case.

Memorandum from Mr. Dosabhy Framjee, C. S. I., Presidency Magistrate, No. 179, dated 7th September 1880—Submits, in reply to Government reference No. 6001-A.—32-P., dated 1st idem, his report on the petition of the prisoner Edwards and the statement of his father therein referred to, and appends a true copy of the notes of evidence taken by him at the trial of the case.

RESOLUTION—The nature of the allegation contained in the petition of the prisoner F. A Edwards and in the statement of his father attached thereto obliged Government not only to take the usual step of calling for the observations of the Magistrate by whom the prisoner had been tried, but also to cause an independent enquiry to be held into the facts of the case. This enquiry was entrusted to the Public Prosecutor, and the information so obtained placed beyond a doubt, first, that the conduct of the prisoner before the occurrence in question had been a just cause of offence to the complainant who had warned him through a third party of possible consequences, and, secondly, that he had been severely beaten in the complainant's stables at the time of the alleged attempt to steal the lamp. When therefore consideration was also given to the extreme improbability of the prisoner, who was a clerk in a Government office, attempting to steal an article so difficult to conceal and so little marketable as a single carriage lamp, and to the fact that the responsible police officers had after evident deliberation refused to charge the prisoner with theft as desired by the complainant, the Governor in Council was satisfied that the case had been got up against the prisoner, and that it was proper to release him at once without waiting for the observations of the trying Magistrate which had not yet been received.

2. Those observations together with copies of the evidence taken at the trial have been placed before Government *since* the release of the prisoner. Further examination of the case is not *now* necessary, but with his understanding of it gained by the late enquiry the Governor in Council will observe that he cannot doubt that the evidence was wrongly appreciated at the trial, and that the charge ought not to have been altered from Criminal Trespass to Theft.

3. The allegations contained in the prisoner's petition of grounds for supposing that the Magistrate, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji, favoured the complainant, appear to have been random statements, and except in regard to his brother being manager of certain property belonging to complainant's family, a point to which the Governor in Council attaches no importance, they have been explicitly denied by him. The high qualities of Mr. Dosabhoy Framji have been so established by his long and honourable career that indisputable substantiation would be required before such allegations as have been made in the petition could influence the mind of Government. But the Governor in Council cannot but surmise that in a matter in which Parsis are so sensitive as the honour of their families, Mr. Dosabhoy Framji was irresistibly drawn into sympathy with the complainant, and that there was in his mind an unwillingness to believe in the truth of the prisoner's defence, and an indignation at such a defence being made which were incompatible with the calm unbiassed judgment essential to the right appreciation of the evidence put before him.

(Signed) C. GONNE,
Chief Secretary to Government.

THE SIMLA PATRIOTS.

YESTERDAY I finished off with His Excellency the Viceroy's pathetic peroration. After the applause of the eighty and odd hearers had subsided, His Excellency invited Sir Frederick Haines to propose the first resolution, and in doing this he seized the opportunity of expatiating in the most emphatic terms on the pleasant relations that had subsisted between their two Excellencies ever since the speaker's assumption of office. This part of the speech-making was a declaration *urbi et orbi*, to the effect that in spite of the rumours that have been going about of late, there never has been the slightest divergence between them in affairs of policy. The dull hulla-balloo which an up-country newspaper had been raising over its discovery of a row between the two chief officers of State was as unjustifiable as it was ridiculous and devoid of good taste and good manners. Lord Ripon did not put it exactly in that way, but that was what he meant. Sir Frederick responded in like spirit; but Sir Frederick is an indifferent orator. Like Ulysses Grant, Dutch William the Taciturn, and, I believe Stonewall Jackson, and Sesostris, Sir Frederick is a man of few words, on the platform at all events. But unlike Ulysses and William he knows not where to stop. His halting wandering delivery is relieved by an appalling self-possession under cover of which he strikes off, at the end of each period, in search of fresh fields and pastures new. In coolness and perseverance he resembles his seconder, Archdeacon Matthews, the Venerable and the Voluble; but he is that gentleman's antipodes in every other rhetorical quality. What aggravated the situation was that on Sir Frederick's own admission, all that he meant to say, or could have said, had been anticipated by the Marquis. Not only had the Marquis said it, but he had said it in a manner unapproachable. Why then repeat it? Still, Sir Frederick went on. And when he had demonstrated that the Marquis was unapproachable, why, he tried some other topic, the Crimean war. To-day was the 14th September, and on that day twenty-seven years ago the British army started business in that inhospitable clime. (Loud applause.) The Commander-in-Chief felt he had made a point. Sir Frederick Haines is, and deservedly, one of the most popular men in these portions of Her Majesty's dominions. His is the silken glove; but if there is anything in physiognomy and manner, the iron hand is probably wanting. On the battle field, he would hold his own against most men; but I can with difficulty imagine His Excellency engaged in a good turn-up round the Council table. He would, of course, give his opinion; but would he fight for it? Why should the passengers insist on driving the Bus? Better leave the reins with Chapeau Blanc on the box.

Sir Donald Stewart who proposed the second of the resolutions I sent you yesterday, had nothing to say (so he assured us), and he said it well. Sir Donald, too, had a slap at the dull *gobemouches* of the Press. He had read that the road between Kandahar and Kabul (which he had traversed; or the road between Kabul and Peshawur,—I really forget which) was "white with the bones of our soldiers and camp-followers." He said he saw the bones of one or two men; and that the quantity was insufficient for covering so many scores of miles of road. Sir Donald's sly manner irresistibly reminded me of a battle scene at Lahore some years ago. The occasion was a Volunteer review. The men were commanded by an ex-Colonel of H. M.'s forces, who shortly after that abandoned citizen-soldiership. The evolutions, sham attacks, &c., finished, Sir Donald addressed the men. He praised their smart appearance, waxed warm over their bravery, which flinched not from gunpowder or cold steel. They were the pluckiest mimic soldiers between the Ravee and the Kabul river, or even the Brahmaputra. "The only drawback," he added, in his quiet ironical voice, "was, that if you had tried to execute that movement, in actual warfare, not a soul among you would have come back alive." The officers grinned; so did the men; the Commandant on horse-back looked the colour of red-brick, boiled lobster, and ultramarine blue. But to return. Sir Donald Stewart enumerated the three classes—British soldiers, native soldiers, camp-followers, (and the families of all three) who had claims upon the Patriotic Fund. English and native soldiers disabled were provided for by the state; but for camp-followers there was no provision at all. Camp-followers therefore had the strongest claims. Sir Donald corrected the general impression that the camp-followers suffered more than any other class of men during the war. He affirmed, however, that the casualties among the followers was proportionately far less than among the combatant ranks; and he bore the strongest testimony to the extreme care with which the followers were looked after during the whole course of the campaigns.

Mr. Gibbs, your Bombay Member, is a historical personage in a way. As he stood up to speak, he must have felt there was nothing new under the sun. I think I heard him beginning the verses *Jam redit et virgo, redeunt saturnia regna*, etc.; but he either forgot the passage or the stately lines were burked under the influence of a bad cold. The Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.I., is a Voice crying in the Wilderness of the Indo-Afghan Question—the Wilderness haunted by Jingo Ghouls and such like Unclean Spirits. His accents sounded like the ironical echo of the past. He is the surviving Member of the Committee formed for the relief of sufferers from the first Afghan Folly—"the blunder and the crime"—of forty years ago. And he reappears on behalf of the victims of the second. Are we none the wiser in forty years? I can imagine Burns starting up from his grave and muttering, "Are they at it still?" I wonder whether Mr. Gibbs started in life as a Cynic. If not, is he a Cynic now?

Barnacle Club, Sept. 16. HAJI.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD INST.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Verona, Commander E. Ashdown, arrived in harbour last night with the English Mails of the 3rd inst. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Col Swiney
Mrs C Hawkins, child and nurse.
Major Fisher
Miss Dean Campbell
2nd Lieut S Wemyes
Capt J Ewart
Col A G Plomer
Col A A Bruce
Lieut-Col Griffiths
Mr and Mrs Geering
Mr Williams
Mrs S Gordon.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Woodford
Mr J Jack
Surgn-Major Caldwell
Major Skipworth.

FROM VENICE.

Mr Macpherson
Mr Millard
Mr A Thole
Mr G Macpherson
Major C Harrison
Major and Mrs Homfray
Mr Boyle Hill
Col T M Baumgartner
Col H Browne
Mr T Fiddian
Mr A Izatt
Miss Swan
Mr C J O Donnell
Mr C W Moore
Mr J W Edwards
Lieut-Col Forteith
Mr Ballantyne
Mr and Mrs Hennessy
Mrs Fairweather and 3 children.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 27TH AUG. TO 3RD SEPT. INCLUSIVE.)

IT is announced that Parliament will be prorogued on Tuesday, Sept. 7.

The Ministerial whitebait dinner was held at Greenwich on Wednesday, Sept. 1.

The House of Lords has inserted amendments in the Employers' Liability and the Ground Game Bills, which have been struck out by the House of Commons, and have thrown out the Irish Registration Bill.

In the House of Lords last night Lord Strathnairn moved for further papers relating to the Isandula disaster, and made another attack upon Lord Chelmsford, who afterwards vindicated his conduct.

The House of Commons has been chiefly occupied with winding up the business of the session.

On Tuesday, Aug. 31, a debate was raised in the House of Commons on the annexation of the Transvaal and the recall of Sir Bartle Frere.

Last night there was a discussion in the House of Commons on the Eastern policy of the Government.

Viscount Enfield has been appointed Under Secretary of State for India, in place of Lord Lansdowne, resigned.

The appointment of the Right Hon. W. P. Adam as Governor of Madras is formally announced.

The Great Powers have resolved to make a naval demonstration in the Adriatic, with a view of accelerating the cession by the Porte of the territory assigned to Montenegro.

The combined squadrons are expected to appear off the Dulcigno coast towards the end of next week.

There is great excitement in Greece, and a general expectation prevails that military possession will be taken shortly of the territory assigned to that kingdom by the Treaty of Berlin.

The Jesuit schools in France, in pursuance of the March Decrees, were closed on Aug. 31, as establishments belonging to an unauthorised religious order.

The Emperor of Germany issued, Sept. 1, a proclamation to his army on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the battle of Sedan; and yesterday the people of Berlin celebrated the same great victory with public rejoicings.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Potsdam, Sept. 1, on a visit to the Crown Princess of Germany.

It is announced from St. Petersburg that the Czarewitch will shortly succeed the Grand Duke Nicholas as Commander of the Guards and Military Commandant of the capital.

A semi-official paper published at St. Petersburg states that Russia, while not objecting ro a revision of the Treaty of Livadia, demands a rectification of the Kuldja frontier, and the cession of a portion of territory for the colonisation of the Drinjans, who had manifested friendship for Russia.

Consols for money, 97⅝; for account, 97 13-16ths.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Col. D. Ewart, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. J. D. Wilson, Ben. Ret.; Lady Knight; Assist Com.-Gen. H. C. Lewis.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES AT THE POONA ART EXHIBITION.

OF the Indian curiosities now on view at the Poona Exhibition, it is simply impossible, after a mere glance, to write in anything approaching to detail. In a few days, after a close examination, we will notice them as they deserve. Suffice it to say that hitherto in the Bombay Presidency we have never yet had such a varied collection from all parts of India arranged, as they are, most tastefully on tables and on three large trophies in the centre of the hall in a manner very convenient for inspection and selection.

Among the exhibitors, we understand, are Sir Salar Jung, Lady Sassoon, Mr. Gonne (C. S.), Colonel Gonne, Mr. Arthur Crawford, Major Mant, Major Westropp, Mr. Terry, Mrs. Clarke of Benares, Louise and Slaaten of Allahabad, Messrs. Hamilton and Co., and many other native exhibitors of whose names we could not as yet get a list.

The following places are represented:—

Agra
Ahmedabad
Aurungabad
Azimgarh
Bombay
Booranpur
Byranagar
Benares
Burmah
Cashmere
China
Coompta
Hyderabad
Japan
Poona
Surat
Savuntwadi
Moradabad
Moorshedabad
Lucknow
Umritsar
Vizagapatam
Trichinopoly

The work is of every conceivable description, from gold and silver to common clay.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg that you will allow me to announce through your columns that the difficulty regarding the lease of the Gaiety Theatre has been overcome, and that the subscription is therefore re-opened.

I venture to express a hope that intending subscribers will be so good as to come forward, as a telegram has to be despatched on the 24th instant to London announcing the result of the subscription, and this telegram will materially effect the engagements.

I would add that I am fully aware of the exceptionally severe test to which a theatrical company, imported on the basis of a subscription, are subjected, and that Mr. Crofton has *carte blanche*, provided the amount of the subscriptions is adequate, to secure the services of artistes calculated to satisfy the requirements of a critical audience.—Yours &c.

Bombay, Sept. 21. GEO. NORVILLE.

HORSES AND RAILWAY TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to a correspondence which appeared in your last Saturday's issue concerning the railway at the Back Bay allow me to make a few remarks. In the first place is there any wonder that horses unaccustomed to the noise of railway trains should take fright and break carriages? I think the difficulty would be got over if horses were made to see for a few evenings all the trains passing by the Queen's Road. I come from Grant Road to the Fort by train almost every morning, and I see numbers of horses which do not take fright at the noise made by the trains. There are thousands of persons travelling by the local trains of the B. B. and C. I. Railway who would be put to great inconvenience if the speed of the trains were lessened in any way. It would be better if horses which take fright at trains were driven by the inner road passing by the Queen's Statue, Money School, and the Girgaum Church.

A RAILWAY PASSENGER.

Bombay, Sept. 20

COMPULSORY EXILE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I suspect your correspondent "G" is one of those lucky men who have a good salary and can save enough to make up a pension. Such cannot put themselves in the place of others whose lives are not in pleasant places. In my letter I distinctly said that no reduction could be made in the case of men who are already in the C. S. But I believe the very same men who compete now would compete if the pensions were £750 instead of £1,000. It is strange to find there are people who think this is not too much for one department while they refuse to give anything to another. It is all very well to say "you need not stay," but men cannot begin life over again on nothing. Why should Peter get all and Paul nothing? *Est medium in rebus*, and all that men of moderate salaries want is an optional pension such as doctors get. Of course Government are not bound to give it, but by doing so they would create vacancies for natives; and to employ these more is their stated policy. If a fund were started such as "G" mentions it would probably be well supported. I did not mean that uncovenant salaries should be increased, only pensions.

Z.

BOMBAY RACES, 1881.

ENTRANCES ON THE 1st SEPTEMBER, 1880.

THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB CUP.

Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Rataplan.
,, Maitland's	b a c	Mooltan.
,, Nunna Khan's	b a h	Salisbury.

THE TRIAL STAKES.

Mr. Day's	b aus m	Flirt.
Major Crosbie's	b w s	Kingsley.
Mr. Nunna Khan's	b aus h	Kingscraft

THE DERBY.

Mr. Day's	g a h	Ermine.

THE ARABIAN CUP.

Mr. Day's	g a h	Ermine.
,, Abdul Raymon's	b a h	Rataplan.
,, Maitland's	b a c	Mooltan.
,, Nunna Khan's	b a h	Salisbury.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE.

Mr. Aga Jan's	b a g	The Shah.
,, Walter's	b a g	Oasis.
,, Nunna Khan's	b a g	Rex.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Mr. Day's	g a h	Ermine.

THE MERCHANT'S PURSE.

Mr. Day's	g a h	Ermine.
,, Walter's	b a g	Oasis.
	g a h	Heliograph.
H. H. The Nawab of Jourah's	b a g	Armistice.
Major Crosbie's	b a g	Orator.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's	b a h	Rataplan.
,, Maitland's	b a c	Mooltan.
,, Nunna Khan's	b a h	Salisbury.

N.B.—The next entries for the above races close on the 1st December, 1880.

Sept. 19, 1880.

G. F. BEVILLE,
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Honry. Secretary W. I. Turf Club.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS AT KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 20.

A telegram from Kandahar, dated the 17th, says that yesterday a sowar of the Sind Horse was cut down in the bazaar. He was stooping down at a fruit stall when an Afghan came behind him, drew the sowar's sword from the scabbard and struck him on the shoulder. The Afghan was knocked down by some sepoys and secured, and afterwards shot. This so-called Ghazi had his son killed at the battle of Ahmed Khel and was anxious to avenge his death. There is absolutely no local news beyond this. The wounded are doing well. Lieut Menzies, of the 92nd Highlanders, is convalescent.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJA OF JEYPORE.

The Maharaja of Jeypore died on the Friday evening after a short illness. He leaves no direct heirs, and a family council will probably be held for the selection of a successor.

THE LAHORE DURBAR.

The Durbar at Lahore will probably take place about the 15th of November. As at present provisionally settled, the Viceroy will reach Bombay on the 29th and start thence for Calcutta on the 4th of December.

Mr. Lyall leaves immediately for Kandahar; he will superintend settlement of affairs there.

AN UNFOUNDED STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 20.

The *Madras Mail* contradicts on the best authority the statement of the *Whitehall Review* that the Duke of Buckingham is engaged to Miss Kate Carmichael.

"First sort" matrons have a meeting to-day at Ooty under the presidency of the Honourable Mr. Hudleston to arrange for a farewell dinner to the Duke of Buckingham

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE GAME AND FISH PRESERVATION BILL,

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

There was a discussion in the Council to-day on on the Game and Fish Preservation Bill. The Hon. Lionel Ashburner moved the second reading of the Bill.

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdass opposed it on the ground that the new clauses for the preservation of fish would interfere with the livelihood of fishermen along the coast.

The mover explained that salt water fish were not intended to be affected.

Mr. Morarjee Goculdass also objected to the extension of the penal clauses to buyers as well as killers and snarers, and urged that sufficient protection was not given to landholders to secure crops.

The Hon. Mr. Graham also opposed the Bill. He was in favour of the Bill as regards birds and fish, but objected altogether to the legislation respecting wild animals, on the ground of the damage resulting to the crops from their increase, especially in times of scarcity.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy approved of protection during the breeding season, but opposed the provision of special areas being declared sanctuaries all the year round, at the discretion of Government.

General Warre also opposed the bill, the Hon. Mr. Anderson speaking in favour. The Hon. L. Ashburner having replied the Bill was read a second time.

The Council then proceeded to consider it in detail. The chief amendment made was for the abandonment of the provision prohibiting the killing and pursuit of game in certain districts all the year round, such preserves being considered sufficiently provided under the Forest Act. Other alterations were made, specifying the extent of the Bill as to land and fresh water rivers, inserting the words "or expedient" in addition to "necessary" in the clause, sanctioning the destruction of game at any time for the protection of the crops; providing also that a schedule be attached to the Act specifying what animals it refers to; likewise that all notifications under the Act be published in the *Government Gazette* and made known in the districts three months before coming into operation. Also that certain parts, rivers, pools, &c., especially those contiguous to temples and sacred places be declared preserves at all seasons, and that poisoning rivers, pools, &c., for the destruction of fish be constituted an offence. The third reading will be proposed at the next meeting, which will probably be held in December next.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, SEPT. 19.

Later interviews between the Ministers have shown that the compromise entered into on the question of the execution of the March decrees was hollow, and that the divergence was irreconcilable.

M. de Freycinet, President of the Council of Ministers, has resigned, and M. Jules Ferry has undertaken to form a Cabinet.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 17th instant.

ONDON, SEPT. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	4 15-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80½
4½ per cent. do.	87½
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	119
Bar Silver	52

Departure.—Cicero.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 20, 9-50 A. M.

Mail steamer Rohilla, from China arrived.

Our report of the Portuguese Defamation case is unavoidably held over for want of space.

THE authorities at Pondicherry have sanctioned the expenditure of a sum of Rs. 5,000 on the preservation of "historical monuments" in French India.

TRAINS from Rawul Pindi are now running towards Attock as far as Kalaka Serai, two marches from the cantonments; and it is hoped the construction of the line will now proceed at the rate of a mile per diem.

A LARGE number of articles have been sent to the Melbourne Exhibition from the North-Western Provinces, including glass, pottery, carpets, mattings, stone wares, silk, embroidery, jewellery, fibres, oils, and leather manufactures.

THE crop and weather report of the N. W. Provinces and Oudh, for the week ending Wednesday, the 15th September, states that good rain has fallen in all but the South-Eastern districts, and the prospects are much improved, prices falling slightly. The general health is good, but fever is still prevalent in Agra and Kumaon, and cholera continues in Bareilly.

THE Secretary of State has, the *Englishman* understands, sanctioned the erection of the new Government House at Simla projected by Lord Lytton. The present estimate of the whole work is 10 lakhs of rupees, though public works estimates are unreliable, and it will probably cost much more. The site is probably the best in Simla and there is already a large quantity of material on the ground.

BY the efforts of the Rev. Mr. Fordyce and a few other charitable persons the funds of the Leper Asylum at Subathoo have been largely increased by collections made at Simla. The hospital, though local to a certain extent, is the means of relieving many from miseries which cannot be conceived by any one not acquainted with the treatment a Leper meets with, even from his own relations, in a native town or village.

THE total number of permanently settled estates on the revenue roll in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in 1879-80 was 139,049 as against 138,031 in 1878-79; the number of temporarily settled estates 7,643 as against 7,607; the number of Government estates 2,618 as against 2,573; and the number of rayatwari tracts 22 against 23. This gives a total of 194,332 estates as against 148,234. The increase is more nominal than real, as it is almost entirely due to partitions.

THE troops destined to form the camp of observation at Hussun Abdul are, the *Civil and Military Gazette* hears, not well pleased at their detention from their stations. They think that after two years' campaigning on the "Kabul scale" of comfort and baggage, they ought to be allowed a little rest and ease. But the "Kabul scale" is still to be maintained, and the Hussun Abdul camp is to be Spartan in simplicity.

The Surveyor General has forwarded to us some admirably executed maps of those portions of Afghanistan in which military operations have lately been conducted. One map shows the country from Sibi to Quetta and Thal Chotali to the Pishin Valley, made up from surveys and reconnaissances in 1878-79-80 on a scale of one inch to four miles. Another of the maps is in continuation of the above from Quetta to Khilati-Ghilzai in one direction and Girishk in another. We have to thank the Surveyor General for these valuable maps which reflect great credit on his establishment.

AMONG the reports received from the British Consuls in China with reference to the consumption of Persian opium in the various consular districts, is one from the British Consul at Taiwan, who states that the careless way in which Persian opium is prepared and packed has already seriously interfered with its sale. For this reason great risk attends all dealings in the article; no two chests are alike in quality, and frequently two or three descriptions of drug are found in the same chest. Dealers are, therefore, suspicious, and examine every chest carefully, and money, it appears, is often lost on the sale.

WE have received a post card from a gentleman at Simla announcing his intention to publish a pamphlet on the "coming comets in 1881-6; the Great Pyramid of Gizeh; Biblical chronology settled beyond dispute and all prophecy fulfilled." He states that "these comets are two; sister phenomena in every respect; visible from 1st April to 12th June next, or 73 days; stretch across one-fourth of the heavens, or 45°; occupy 2,025¾ years in their revolution; eclipse the brilliancy of the mid-day sun, and form the Original Light of Creation—the light with which the Genesis of the World opened!" This prospectus has a very alarming appearance, and suggests a "bee in the bonnet" of the writer.

THE 93rd annual report of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, gives some account of the various coarse grasses from the Orissa coast, which are said to be suitable for the manufacture of paper. It seems that after boiling, washing, and exposing to the air in the usual way, the grasses gave the following percentages of clean material, 43·9; 39·0; 46·1; 47·4; 37·1; 39·0; of these *Ranikharia* yielding 46·1 per cent. and *Tiansi* yielding 39·0 per cent., are the best. Out of 25 experiments with *Esparto*, it was found that the highest yield was 47·2 and the lowest 39·5 per cent., and Mr. George King, the Superintendent, is of opinion that if the two grasses above mentioned can be obtained in large quantities and at the same price as *Esparto*, it is worth while conducting experiments with them on an extensive scale.

THE following decree was published in the *Peking Gazette* of 12th August:—A decree was issued some time since temporarily remitting the sentence of decapitation after the Autumn Assize that had been passed upon Ch'ung How, but ordering that he should continue to be kept in prison. Tseng Chi-tse (the Marquis Tseng) was also called upon to act with due care and attention in the matter of the Treaty that had to be discussed. The Tsung-li Yamen now report that they have received a telegram from Tseng Chi-tse to the effect that he is now discussing the settlement of the various matters (under dispute), and that he begs the Yamen to appeal on his behalf to the Throne for the exercise of clemency. As an act of special grace, We command that Ch'ung How be released forthwith. The Yamen concerned will take note.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Tea Gazette* from Upper Assam, says that Mr. C. Ewing, C. E., who formerly came up as Chief Engineer to the Assam Railway Company, has invented a bicycle tram, which, as the name suggests, will be driven on a single rail made of wood, and can be laid down on any road at a cost of about Rs. 1,000 a mile. It will be propelled by coolies at a rate of about five miles an hour, and will carry a load of some 30 maunds. Mr. Ewing also talks about bringing out (if his tramway proves a success) a "Manu-motive" trolly, that will travel at the rate of some 15 miles an hour, and carry mails and passengers. Sir Stuart Bayley inspected the model (full size) at Debroogarh, and must have considered it rather successful, as he has taken a trolly and a portion of the rail down to Gowhatty with him in his yacht, to be inspected by the Government Engineers.

THE confiscation of piece goods by the Customs authorities at Calcutta is still causing indignation amongst the mercantile community of that city. A correspondent, writing to the *Englishman*, says the proceedings of the Customs authorities in a case of confiscation of undutiable goods for the trivial reason of accidental irregularity in the yarns of piece goods, on which the loss to Government revenue was trifling, or nothing, are illustrative of the many similar cases that occur where the said authorities, by routine, exercise the same power without any leniency. Merchants, in the generality of cases, rather prefer to bear the annoyance and loss than appeal in vain against the decisions of the Customs authorities. Here in Calcutta there is no strong public opinion to arouse our legislators to rectify a law which is opposed to the interests of importers of goods, is Turkish in its application, annoying and detrimental to the trade, and, moreover, not in keeping with the progress of the present times and the facilities which all Governments vie with each other to offer to their subjects.

WITH reference to the beautiful portraits which appear weekly in *Life*, a writer in that journal says:—I have to express my acknowledgments to the *St. James's Gazette* for the following excellent notice of the unequalled portraits produced in these columns. I would only take exception to the word "cheaply," as I do not mind telling my readers that, notwithstanding the large circulation of *Life*, each *exemplaire* of a portrait costs nearly half the price of the paper. My contemporary's notice is as follows:—The "phototypic" portraits published with *Life* are so deservedly admired, and there is so much curiosity about the means by which such charming prints can be produced so cheaply, that an account of those means is sure to be welcome. This is how it is done: A drawing of about twenty-five or twenty six inches high by eighteen or nineteen inches wide is made from a photograph, or at a sitting, and this drawing is carefully finished. A copy of it is then transferred by photography, on a reduced scale, to some preparation (which is a secret) on the face of thick plate-glass. The printing is in three stages: first the India tint, and next the letterpress, are printed in the usual way; and then, by a peculiar hand-press, the portrait is transferred from the prepared surface of the glass. This surface is so delicate that sometimes not more than a thousand impressions can be obtained from it, and accordingly several glass plates are prepared each week in order to produce the requisite supply. The process thus becomes much more costly. The perfection of the process depends largely upon the quality of the light; and it is not often that the sky in London would admit of the production of phototypes. Even in Paris, last winter, there was some difficulty in getting sufficient light, and the electric light had to be employed—although by that means pictures cannot be produced equal in merit to those produced by the sun.

THE *Shanghai Courier* publishes what it states to be the "leading facts," in connection with Colonel Gordon's visit to China. It seems that Colonel Gordon received in the first instance a telegram from Mr. Hart, asking him if he would come to Peking on an exceedingly important matter, and requesting him to name his "terms, conditions, and position." The Colonel had then resigned his post as Secretary to Lord Ripon, and was at the moment uncertain what to do, or where to go. He replied that he would come to China, and had "no terms or conditions." Just twenty-four hours afterwards he received a letter from the Viceroy Li, inviting him to pay him a visit at Tientsin. This letter was of course written and despatched long before Mr. Hart's telegram. The Colonel had been exchanging occasional letters with Li for a long time past. Col. Gordon then had to apply for leave, and he did so, mentioning his intention of going to China. He obtained a year's leave on condition of his not entering the Chinese service, to which he replied that he had no intention of entering the service of China, and would not embarass the British Government. All this passed by telegram, and was known at Peking before Colonel Gordon's arrival in China, having probably been telegraphed by the Foreign Office to Sir Thomas Wade. On Colonel Gordon's arrival at Chefoo, he received the extraordinary and now well-known letter of Mr. Hart. What, however, is not generally known and is very significant, is this, that Mr. Hart, in urging him in the strongest manner to return by the way he came, and not to proceed to Peking or Tientsin, and above all things not to see Li, did so on the ground that Colonel Gordon's hands were tied and that he was bound by conditions which rendered his coming to China useless. Mr. Hart's letter staggered Colonel Gordon for a time, and he went ashore at Chefoo to think it over. He soon came to the conclusion to ignore it, and determined to proceed with his intention of visiting Li at Tientsin and then going on to Peking, and this he carried out. He discussed affairs fully with Li, pointed out the madness of going to war with Russia and found that Li agreed with him. At Tientsin Colonel Gordon received letters from Sir Thomas Wade, who was probably well aware of the attempt to stop him at Chefoo, and cordially supported it, and finding that Colonel Gordon utterly ignored it and went straight to Li, he became alarmed and addressed him in vigorous terms, drawing his attention to the Order in Council. Colonel Gordon remonstrated strongly against being regarded as a firebrand, or in any way dangerous to China, or the interests of peace, and drew Sir T. Wade's attention most pointedly to Mr. Hart's position, saying plainly that he (Colonel Gordon) had taken no part in belligerent operations or preparations, but that Mr. Hart had, both by assisting in the purchase of gunboats and weapons of warfare, and by interference in diplomatic negociations as a go-between, and that the pains and penalties named in the Order in Council should be pointed out to Mr. Hart, and not to him. Colonel Gordon never saw Mr. Hart at all, and left Peking without doing so.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND MEETING AT SIMLA.

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(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

A MEETING in aid of the Patriotic Fund for the relief of sufferers, combatants and others, by the Afghan war was held at Simla on Tuesday (the 14th), under the Presidency of H. E. the Viceroy. The meeting was not very largely attended, but among those present were all the leading officials and non-officials of Simla. This being, it may be said, almost the first public appearance of the Marquis of Ripon, his utterances will have a peculiar interest for the public, and from the eloquent address delivered by him on the occasion—delivered, too, in a most telling manner—a very favourable estimate should be formed of His Excellency both as a speaker and a humanitarian. His Excellency spoke for about half an hour smoothly, and with great effect, and in delivering parts of his speech, where pathos blended with patriotism, there were signs of deep emotion evident both in the speaker and his audience. The sum raised on the spot at the conclusion of the meeting was not a very large one—it barely reached Rs. 10,000; but considering the small number present, the contribution is by no means insignificant. H. E. the Viceroy headed the list with a subscription of Rs. 3,000, the Commander-in-Chief contributed Rs. 1,000, the Lieutenant-Governor Rs. 1,000, a native society in Lahore Rs. 1,000, Sir Donald Stewart Rs. 1,000, the Raja of Keonthal Rs. 500, and so on. The whole sum was made up by not many more than a score of donors; and as 'subscriptions may be looked for confidently from many persons now in Simla who did not attend the meeting, and many others in Calcutta and other parts of the Bengal Presidency, the money already subscribed may be regarded as simply the nest-egg for the Bengal Patriotic Fund.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in opening the meeting, said:—Your Honour, your Excellency, Ladies and gentlemen,—It becomes my duty as occupying the chair on this occasion to place briefly before you the objects of the meeting which is assembled here to-day, and I am confident that the purpose which has brought us together is one which will fully command the sympathy of all who are present (applause), because we are met here for the purpose of marking our sense of the great services rendered to their Sovereign and their country by the troops of the Queen during the Afghan war (cheers). Now, ladies and gentlemen, it must be borne in mind that this is a public and not an official meeting. We are not met here to call for subscriptions by an order of the Government, but to submit an appeal which we think worthy of the attention of our fellow subjects in this district, and through them to other parts of India. And I am bound to say for myself that I rejoice to find in India those free habits of public meeting to which I have been accustomed at home (applause), and to be able to make my appeal to you not in a tone of command, but upon grounds which commend themselves alike to our hearts and to our intellects, and which prove how much of true and honest sympathy there may be, and ought to be, among all the Indian subjects of our Queen-Empress. We stand here on this occasion, ladies and gentlemen, upon common ground, and we appeal to feelings which are shared alike by all men; and I rejoice to think that the support which this movement is receiving on the present occasion, and has already received in other districts from native gentlemen as well as from Europeans, is a happy omen of that ever-increasing co-operation which ought to exist, and which, I trust, will exist more and more between men of all races and all classes of the Indian community. Now, before I proceed to lay very briefly before you the grounds upon which, I think, this movement is entitled to your sympathy and support, I will recall to your recollection the steps which have hitherto been taken in this matter. Some time ago communications were received from various native princes and native gentlemen in different parts of the country, expressing their desire to contribute to the comfort of our troops in Afghanistan, and to the provision for the wives and families of those who fell in the war. Some very large subscriptions were offered on that occasion, and the matter was brought under the consideration of my predecessor, Lord Lytton; and he determined that it was desirable that this movement should not take an official form (a sentiment in which I cordially share,) but that an independent committee should be established to receive the subscriptions which might be offered and to see to their proper application; and a committee was consequently formed by my predecessor under the presidency of my hon'ble and gallant friend, Sir Edwin Johnson, and various subscriptions—some, as I have said, of large amount—have been received entirely, I believe, from native gentlemen exclusively by that committee. Soon after the committee was formed there took place that unhappy and unprovoked renewal of hostilities in the southern part of Afghanistan, which in its tragical, and also in its glorious, events has excited so much of sympathy and of attention in the public mind, and the consequence was that, as a large portion of the troops serving in that country belonged to the Bombay Army, my Right Hon'ble friend, Sir James Fergusson, the Governor of Bombay, yielded to a wish expressed to him on the part of the leading gentlemen of that city, European and native, and undertook to preside at a public meeting for the purpose of establishing what has been called a Patriotic Fund. That meeting, as my Right Hon'ble friend informs me, was of a most enthusiastic and loyal character, and it was, he tells me, a very great pleasure to him to preside on that occasion; and it was then determined that there should be opened a list of subscriptions for the Patriotic Fund in aid of the widows and families of our soldiers, European and native, who had fallen in the course of the Afghan war. The original committee established by Lord Lytton having to deal almost if not quite exclusively with the contributions of native princes and gentlemen had intended, I believe, to devote any money they might receive to the native army alone. But when it became evident that the Bombay meeting had adopted a wider scope, and had determined to include in the benefits of the fund to be raised all Her Majesty's soldiers of whatever race who were serving in the present war, it was clear, as it seemed to me, that it would be altogether impossible to confine the operations of the central committee, within the limits originally intended. I am bound to say that the example set by Bombay was a good one (applause), and that I am very glad that we should now follow it; and I entertain no kind of fear that any of those distinguished native gentlemen who have already subscribed to the fund will object to this extension of it to Europeans as well as to natives. I feel confident that it will commend itself to them as much as it does to us, and that at all events, should any difficulty arise in the matter, it is one that can easily be arranged. Such, ladies and gentlemen, is the history of what has passed with respect to the fund in whose interests we are assembled this afternoon. And now let me ask you to consider for a few moments what is the nature of the claims which our soldiers of the armies engaged in the Afghan war have upon the support of their fellow countrymen, and I must also say of their fellow countrywomen. We are not here to discuss any questions of policy: we are here to consider the claims of those who have performed, bravely and loyally, the duties which were imposed upon them, and have responded unhesitatingly to every call. (Applause.) The late Afghan war has been distinguished by many acts of bravery and by many deeds, which show that British soldiers, European or native, have not degenerated from their former reputation. Ali Musjid, the Peiwar Kotal, Charasiab, Kabul, Ahmed Kheyl, and Kandahar are there to prove the truth of my assertion. (Prolonged applause.) But it seems to me that no less honour has been won by the patient endurance of the weary march; of the wearing escort duty; of the climate, so trying especially to native troops; and of the long waiting when no active duty was going on and when thoughts of home naturally rushed into the soldiers' heart (applause), than was secured by the desperate charge, the gallant onslaught, or the firm resistance to the attack. I admire, ladies and gentlemen, with a just pride the deeds of the victors of Ahmed Kheyl and Kandahar; I admire those splendid soldiers who, under their gallant chief, Sir Frederick Roberts (applause), have lately performed a march which will be long famous in Indian military history, and who won a battle which has displayed alike the skill of the General and the admirable qualities of his troops. But I no less admire those who for long weary months have guarded the Khyber line, and who in a pestilential climate and in an ever-recurring round of monotonous duty have fulfilled the task entrusted to them with unalterable steadiness and devotion. And I admire yet more the conduct scarcely sullied by a single crime, which our troops have manifested towards the people of the country which they have been lately occupying. (Applause.) We have here, it seems to me, ladies and gentlemen, a display of all the best military qualities—courage, endurance, patience, self-restraint, and it is to honour such qualities that we are assembled this evening. In those armies, European and native—so gallant, so loyal, so enduring, many have fallen—some in battle, some by disease, some by the ambush of a desperate foe; and they have left behind them wives and children dear to them dependent on their exertions, and in their dying moments they have entrusted them to the care of their countrymen. (Applause.) Shall we not answer to that call? Have they no claim upon us, who have not had to endure any of those trials, but who on this as on so many former occasions will profit by the valour and firmness of our troops? Surely, ladies and gentlemen, we may hold it an honour to be permitted to minister to the wants of those who have been left behind by the men who have suffered and died for their country. The Government of India is not ungenerous towards the families of its soldiers, and upon this, as upon other occasions, it is most ready to do its duty. But the powers of the Government of India in this matter are necessarily limited by the consideration that the money at its disposal comes from public taxation, and that we cannot be generous at the expense of others when our taxes come, as they do to so large an extent in India, from the pockets of the poorest classes of the community. There is, therefore, as it seems to me, a large field for public exertion and a just and ample necessity for an appeal to public support. Everything which tends to promote independent public action in India seems to me to be in itself a great benefit, and I rejoice that we should, upon this occasion, be able to afford to the public of all classes and all races an opportunity of taking part in this noble work. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, this is not a large meeting such as might have been assembled in Calcutta or Bombay; but we have present here to-day some who are well entitled to be heard on an occasion like this. In the first place, we have H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, the head of the Army in India, European and native, with whom I rejoice to think that ever since I came out here I have co-operated with the most entire and unclouded cordiality. (Applause.) From him I have received the most hearty assistance, and to him it has been my pleasure as well as my duty to render the utmost support in my power. (Applause.) We have here also one, not to speak of others, who has won for himself the acknowledgments of his sovereign and of his countrymen by his eminent services, both military and political, in Afghanistan. (Loud applause.) I see, ladies and gentlemen, that you are aware that I allude to my gallant friend, Sir Donald Stewart. (Continued applause.) They are ready to address you, and I, therefore, will not detain you longer, except once more to exhort you, and, through you, the people of India to mark, by your free and ready answer, to the call which is now made upon you, your deep sense of the claim which our soldiers of every race and every clime have upon the generosity of those who have witnessed their courage, their patience, and their endurance, and who, without sharing their burdens and their trials, will still partake of their glory. Ladies and gentlemen, I wish to state that it is my intention to contribute Rs. 3,000 to the fund it is intended to raise. (Applause.) I now call upon the Commander-in-Chief to move the first resolution.

Sir Frederick Haines, who was received with prolonged applause, moved that in order to mark the high appreciation in which their countrymen hold the gallantry displayed by the troops in Afghanistan, and the courage and endurance with which they have borne the hardships of the campaigns, a fund be raised for the relief of those who have been disabled, and of the families of those who have died during the war." His Excellency said: Your Excellency, ladies, and gentlemen: I think you will all somewhat condole with me in having to follow the most able, the most interesting, and the most humane speech which we have just listened to with such intense pleasure. As far as the military part of the subject is concerned, I consider that H. E. has completely covered the ground, and that to attempt to follow in that line would be merely to repeat in infinitely inferior terms what H. E. has so vividly placed before you. However, the resolution which has been confided to my care, to be brought to your notice for your approval and acceptance, is one which really needs but few words of introduction, and certainly none of explanation. For all who are acquainted in any way with the history of India must know that it is one complete record of the endurance and valour of our troops (applause), and I am bound to say that the chapter which is now being written by our troops in Afghanistan is in no way inferior to those brilliant chapters which have preceded it. Like good wine, the endurance and valour of the British Army need no bush whatever. (Applause.) I think we may assume that the endurance and valour of the troops now in the field have very nearly brought this tedious war to a triumphant conclusion. (Applause.) It is a war which, like other wars, has been chequered. We have had our woes as well as our triumphs; but always at the moment of our darkest trouble, the light of morning seemed to be near at hand. (Applause.) If the early days of last December were somewhat darker than we could wish the days of even that month to be a bright light was thrown upon the latter end of the month, and our trouble lasted but for a moment. This cloud which has hung somewhat heavily over Kandahar has been quickly dispelled by Sir F. Roberts's most enduring march. (Applause.) His very approach was sufficient to dispel it; and then the brilliant and successful action which was fought immediately afterwards completely removed everything like a cloud. It has been said that the men who win our battles are those who die in the field. There may be something in this, but we may be certain that the survivors are not wanting in valour and endurance. H. E. the Viceroy has most clearly explained to us what our duty, and what I am sure our pleasure, will be on this occasion. and that is, to see that those who return in victory shall not be saddened at the sight of widows and orphans weeping in poverty. (Applause.) I have not the slightest doubt that the efforts made to-night will assist other efforts in other parts of India towards the alleviation of trouble and of woe which may arise from this war. Gentlemen, the valour and endurance of our troops have not been shown for the first time. It is just twenty-seven years to-day, since the British troops, combined with French, landed in the Crimea, and there a noble example of endurance and of valour was shown throughout the long series of operations. There, as here in more recent days, the army actually cut itself off from its base, and moving like a moveable column simply took the enemy in a very strong position, with the result which you all know. We have been somewhat harshly criticised for our movements both from the Peiwar Kotal on Kabul and from Kabul on Kandahar; and I maintain the example shown us in the Crimea has been most worthily followed, even perhaps in a more daring degree; for in the Crimea, though the army had cut itself off from its base, it still had the Fleet to protect it. Here, perhaps, we had to resort in a moment of difficulty to even greater dangers than those which beset us in the Crimea, and I mention this as it happens to be the 14th September. I have said that the ground has been completely occupied by H. E. the Viceroy and I now therefore venture to move the resolution committed to my care. (Applause.)

The Venerable Archdeacon Matthew, in seconding the resolution, put forward a strong appeal in favour of the non-combatants with the Afghan force. He reminded his audience that these non-combatants—camp followers and others—were as necessary to the success of a campaign as the soldiers themselves. It might surprise the meeting to know that the mortality among the chaplains doing duty with the force had been, proportionately, as great as among combatant officers. Three chaplains had lost their lives during the campaign—two had fallen victims to disease contracted on service, while the third, the Rev. Mr. Maxwell Gordon, had crowned a singularly self-denying life by his heroic devotion to duty. The soldiers of the 72nd Highlanders, who had been to the front, spoke in most enthusiastic terms of the army chaplains, and many of those present would no doubt remember the gallant conduct of another chaplain, Mr. Adams, at Sherpur. (Applause.) The Archdeacon did not make mention of these gentlemen to glorify them, or his cloth; but merely to emphasize his appeal on behalf of non-combatants. (Applause.) The motion was carried unanimously.

Sir Donald Stewart, in rising to move the second resolution, said that if the audience knew his feelings at that moment, they would pity him. (Laughter.) He had thought, when he first came there, that he could have spoken to the resolution, but now that he looked at it again he found there was nothing left for him to say. He would like, however, to correct one statement that had fallen from his ven'ble friend, the Archdeacon, in regard to the chaplains of the army being non-combatant. All he could say was that he saw with his own eyes a chaplain in the thick of the fight. What he was doing there Sir Donald could not say—probably he was looking after the wounded. (Laughter.) Another chaplain was employed in a more active manner in the middle of a battle. Some cavalry were executing a movement, which he might describe as a strategic rapid movement to the rear (laughter), and thereby creating a good deal of confusion; and Sir Donald saw his friend the clergyman with his stick in the air, shouting to these fellows to halt. He was trying to rally them, and was doing a very good work. But that was not the point. (Laughter.) The speaker had been asked by many what the object of this fund was, and he would take that opportunity of giving them some information on that point. Three classes, he believed, would come upon this fund—disabled European soldiers and bereaved families, disabled native soldiers and bereaved families, and camp followers; but the only class for whom the Government make absolutely no provision, and who will come in large numbers upon the fund, would be the camp-followers; and these, he thought, were really to be pitied. Therefore the prevailing impression that a very large number of persons would have to be relieved from this fund was incorrect. Another point on which he wished to say a few words was that he had often read in the newspapers that our arrangements for the safety and health of the camp-followers had been very defective, and that consequently the road from Mooltan to Kandahar was white with the bones of these unfortunates. In regard to the alleged defective measures for providing for the comforts of camp-followers, it was true that at the beginning of the war there was a good deal of difficulty in obtaining supplies; but as to the statements regarding the tremendous mortality among followers he had himself made inquiries and found that *two* followers (laughter) had died on the road, but was unable to discover that their remains covered so large a tract of country as was included between Mooltan and Kandahar. He then moved, "that the fund be called the Patriotic Fund; that the subscriptions received already from princes of India and others be incorporated with the fund, subject to the consent of donors; and that further subscriptions be invited from all classes of the community."

Mr. A. C. Lyall, C. B., seconded the resolution. He said: Your Excellency, your Honour, ladies and gentleman,—I desire to have the honour of seconding the motion of my friend Sir Donald Stewart, and have only a very few words to add. I do not think it worth mentioning and worth remembering that this movement, which has now become a matter of very wide public concern and large public interest, really originated in some letters written two years ago by two or three of the leading chiefs of India. It was in 1879, when the first news of the Kabul disaster came, that certain chiefs wrote letters to Government desiring to offer money in aid of the families of those who fell in that desperate and hopeless defence of the Presidency, and also to erect a memorial to commemorate the manner of their death. After this, when the campaign broke out, various other chiefs, landholders, and gentry also wrote, desiring to be allowed to contribute towards the same object, and also to reward certain distinguished deeds of valour by the native soldiers. That is how the movement began, and the only thing I wish to point out is, that the intentions and feelings of the native chiefs and others who made these offers were very distinctly, and even forcibly, set down. It can be seen in the letters they wrote the Government of India that they did not, as far as I could understand, wish to assist the Government towards undertaking and performing a work which, I believe, the Government of India has always performed most liberally, viz., the care of their soldiers, the sick and wounded, and the widows and orphans; and in the liberality with which they have performed this work I do not think they are equalled in Asia. What the native chiefs wrote is quite clear. They said, "We wish to distinguish the conspicuous devotion, gallantry, and loyalty of the native troops." Sir Madhava Row, in writing, said his offer was meant as "a tribute of sympathy and admiration for the heroism displayed, in the face of certain death, by native soldiers in the disaster of 1879." The Maharaja Holkar wrote that he "thought it meet that some public recognition should be made of the noble example of self-sacrifice and devotion displayed by Europeans and natives alike on the same occasion." Others also wrote offering money for the relief of our soldiers and families, saying that they did so, because they thought it right that all men should be ready with their lives and property in the service of their country, and because they held it proper that acts of heroism and valour and suffering should be remembered and rewarded. That is what they said, and what I say. (Applause.) I do not think it is possible that the Government of India can do anything else than accept such gifts and sentiments in the feeling they were offered. (Applause.) I myself think it impossible to over-estimate the value of such expressions in India. I think they testify plainly and clearly to the existence of a strong bond of sympathy between India and her Army. It is my own belief that it is chiefly in this spirit and on these grounds the Government of India now desire to receive contributions to the Patriotic Fund.

The Hon'ble James Gibbs, in rising to move the next resolution, said: After the unanimity with which the first two resolutions have been passed and adopted by you, it becomes necessary to put before you the third resolution. Although of a somewhat formal nature, it is one of considerable importance. For having provided for the foundation of the fund, it is necessary to ensure that that fund be properly distributed, and for that purpose to nominate a number of gentlemen who will see that it is properly administered. Some observations have fallen from His Lordship in the course of his eloquent speech, as to the persons and the classes among whom this fund should be divided, and I venture to think that it should be divided among the families of European and native soldiers, and of camp-followers. As far as my individual experience is concerned, the gentlemen nominated to this committee will have to perform a work of rather a difficult nature, and will require to devote to it a great deal of care and attention. If the different funds raised for a common purpose are not managed by one and the same committee it may lead to confusion and, perhaps, to some parties getting more than they ought, and others not as much as they should. These are matters which seem to me to be of great importance and will give a good deal of trouble; and the gentlemen who have been elected to minister the fund we are about to raise will deserve very great thanks on the part of the donors (applause). The committee is one which ought to possess the confidence of the subscribers, and when I read the names I am sure it will have the confidence of that meeting at all events; and being presided over, as it will be, by that gallant officer, whose political sagacity and military tactics have brought to a close the war in Northern Afghanistan (Sir Donald Stewart), I am also sure it will give confidence to subscribers not only in this province, but in England also. (Applause.) The resolution is as follows:—That the following gentlemen be invited to act as a Central Working Committee:—Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, K. C. B., Mr. A. C. Lyall, C. B., The Honourable C. Grant, Colonel Allan B. Johnson, Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.S.I., Colonel S. Black, with Lieutenant W. J. B. Bird as Secretary, and that on the arrival of the Government in Calcutta there be added to the Committee, on the invitation of H. E. the Viceroy, representatives of the non-official sections of the community.

The motion by Mr. T. L. Walker (Alliance Bank, Simla), and carried.

The Hon'ble Sir Robert Egerton (Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab) said.—Your Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen—There remains very little for me to say after all that has been so ably put forward in support of the resolutions already passed. But there is one point noticed by your lordship which I desire to emphasize, as I consider it most important to the people of this country, and to the relations between England and India. The point I mean is the promotion of sympathy between the English and natives of this country. I think in this respect our proceedings to-day, and the proceedings of the committee of Bombay, may have a beneficial, and perhaps a lasting effect upon the people of this country. The object of our meeting is eminently charitable and philanthropic, and one which, in its very nature, tends to promote union. I think it is important that the people of India should see that they are united to us by a bond of common sympathy. We know from the accounts that we have read, and from all I have heard I am sure it is the case, that the utmost cordiality and sympathy and good feeling exists between our troops of all classes, native and European; that they co-operate heartily with each other; and that they are good comrades. The more that feeling can be spread amongst the people of India at large, the better it is for India (applause); and it is in this view, I think, that our meeting is a great and important duty, forming local committees all over the country, the feeling of sympathy and nationality will be widely spread; and I may instance, as showing the cordiality with which the movement is supported, a proposition which has to-day been made by the society called the Anjuman of Lahore through their president, Dr. Leitner, to educate free of cost ten children of soldiers who have been killed in the war. Nothing can be more important to the union between England and India than for the people of this country to understand that they are part of the British nation, and nothing can tend to promote this more than our union in a common object of this kind, and I trust that the gentlemen, who form the local committees throughout the country, will not lose this opportunity of drawing closer the bond which unites England and India. I have now to move "that the committee be instructed to take such steps as may be found desirable for organising local committees to receive subscriptions in the various provinces; and to put itself in communication with the committees which have already been formed in Bombay and in London, with a view to arranging a concerted plan of action."

Col. F. Peterson (Simla V. R.), said.—As a volunteer and soldier of 20 years standing, I am glad of the privilege allowed me of seconding His Honor's proposal to afford the largest scope for the services of the Central Committee. One of the first objects of that committee will be to give a reality to our appreciation of the glorious services of the army in Afghanistan—a reality to our sympathies for the wounded, and all those noble men who have been struck down in the stern cause of honour and of duty. My Lord, I think India will respond readily and liberally to the appeal now made.

The resolution was put and carried. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief proposed a vote of thanks to the chair; it was seconded, and carried by acclamation.

His Lordship, in reply, said.—Ladies and gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for the kind manner in which you have received this motion, and from the mode in which you acknowledged it, I may take it as having been passed cordially on your part. It has been a great pleasure to me to be present on this occasion. Naturally from the position I have been called to fill, I must feel the strongest possible interest in all that concerns those brave men who have been fighting for two years the battles of their country (applause) beyond the frontiers of India. Besides that I may be permitted to say that I have all my life taken a very deep interest in the welfare of our soldiers. Indeed, in my early youth it was the greatest object of my ambition to have the honor of serving in Her Majesty's army, and I might have been soldier if other counsel had not prevailed with me. Having served for a few years under that distinguished man, Mr. Sydney Herbert, Secretary of State for War, I naturally, from the lessons I learnt at his feet, maintained the deepest possible interest in everything that can promote the welfare of the British soldier and of his family. And I heartily recognise the sentiments which prompt us to look after the interests of the European soldier and that gallant native army that have so well distinguished themselves in the late campaigns (loud applause).

The meeting then separated.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Grant Road Theatre, H. M. S. Pinafore, 9 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p. m.
Temple Bar, Concert 9 p. m.
Band, H. M.'s Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening (weather permitting).
Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Gymkhana, this evening (weather permitting.)

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 18th inst:—Fathe Salem, from Mauritius; Harmonie, Mauritius. On the 19th inst:—Pallion, (s), from Sunderland. Yesterday:—Cian Lamont (s), from Liverpool.

CONCERT AT THE TEMPLE BAR.—Programme of music to be played at the Temple Bar this evening at 9 p.m.:—

March	Mit Klingenden Spiele	Faust.
Overture	Nabucodonosor	Verdy.
Teh Kenn ein Aug'		Reichard.
Waltz	Vergangenheit	Strauss.
Potpouri	Boccacio	Kaiser.
Quadrille	Operetten	Faubwetter.
Nancy Lee		Adams.
Waltz	Mahableshwur	Inzoli.
Cavatina	Ernani	Verdy.
Galop	Rosa	Facius.

The following is the programme of music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening. (Weather permitting.)

March		
Overture	Bandetin Streiche	Suppe.
Polka	Trotzköpfehen	Faust.
Selection	Anna Bolena	Donizetti.
Valse	Les Sirenes	Walotenfel.
Galop	Van Haus zu Haus	Faust.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening. (Weather permitting.):—

Polka March	The Bombay Volunteer	J. Schmuck.
Overture	Le Dieu et La Bayadere	Auber.
Selection	Polijeucte	Gounod.
Valse	Les Lointains	Waldtenfel.
Quadrille	La Grande Duchesse	Strauss.
Galop	Verlobungs	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—I. G. S. Tenasserim and Pallion entered the dock on Sunday last, and the ship Sierra Estrella and Tenasserim left yesterday.

A NEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—A girls' school in connection with the Cathedral High School will be opened in the old High Court on Monday Oct. 4th.

THE TULSI LAKE.—The total fall of rain at Tulsi up to 6 a. m. of Sunday, the 19th instant, was 88 inches and 67 cents. The height of water in the Lake was 47·42 feet.

THEFT.—Abdool Bahadur was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing sundry articles, a copper dish, &c., valued Rs. 5, the property of Ramoo Chundia. He was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Dhobie Talao on view of the body of Bhagoo, woman, who committed suicide on the evening previous by drowning herself in the Dhobie Tank, owing to a family dispute. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

SPECIAL JURORS FINED.—The following gentlemen, who failed to attend when their names were called on the Special Jury at the Criminal Sessions yesterday were fined Rs. 50 each:—Messrs. D. R. Gostling, E. W. Keily, Javerilal Umiashanker, R. Sedgewick, and G. Noble.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday at Walkeshwar on view of the body of a Hindoo lad, aged 10 years, named Rajaram Dewjee, who was accidentally drowned at the Walkeshwar Tank whilst bathing there. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

PERFORMANCE AT THE GRANT ROAD THEATRE.—Mr. Dave Carson and his company who are passing through Bombay will give a performance at the Grant Road Theatre to-morrow evening. The entertainment will no doubt be an excellent one, and we hope there will be a good house.

ASSAULT.—Esau Jumal and Esau Ismail were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of assaulting Hajee Froze Abdool. No. 1 was fined Rs. 30 and the other Rs. 15 and further to be bound over each in a sum of Rs. 50 to keep the peace, Rs. 10 of the fine, if recovered, was awarded to complainant as compensation.

A SINGULAR ESCAPE.—Jeevee, a Hindoo girl, accidently fell from a window in the second storey of a house situated at Withul wady on Sunday night, to the public road, a height of about twenty-five feet, and sustained no injury with the exception of a severe shock. The girl was taken to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where she was medically examined and permitted to return home.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another part of the paper that the performance to be given at the Gaiety Theatre this evening by this company will be under the patronage of General Hewett and the officers and members of the Bombay Volunteer Corps. There will be an entirely new and a very attractive programme, and as there evidently seems to be a growing appreciation of the Surprise Party's performance the attendance this evening will no doubt be large.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.—A day labourer, named Sallim, employed on board the s. s. Singapore while going down the gangway ladder to get into a tony on last Sunday evening missed his footing and fell into the sea and was drowned. The man is said to have been under the influence of liquor while this occurred, as immediately after it was discovered that six other day labourers were found to be drunk on board that vessel and a box of brandy was found broken open in the hold and nine of the bottles missing.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ORNAMENTS.—Kallidass Narayen, a lad about 18 years of age, and Noorbhoy Ameerjee were yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee. Prisoner No. 1 of stealing two gold bangles, valued Rs. 50, from the person of a child belonging to Dongersey Hurridass, and Prisoner No. 2 of receiving and concealing the property knowing it to have been stolen. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to receive eight stripes with a cat-o-nine-tails, and the other to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBING A FELLOW SERVANT.—Ardaseer Merwanjee a servant in the employ of Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee, residing in Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, reported to the police on Sunday last that his box, which he kept in the servants' quarters of his master's house had been unlocked by some means and Rs. 128 stolen therefrom. Upon enquiries the police suspected complainant's fellow servant, named Byramjee Cowasjee, who on being arrested, confessed having committed the theft, stating that he gave the money (Rs. 128) to another Parsee, who at present cannot be found. Further enquiries are being made in regard to the recovery of the property.

A PICK-POCKET IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—Sooba Shama was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse containing Rs. 1-15-6 in cash and a railway ticket, from the pocket of Narayen Withul, while a passenger in the G. I. P. Railway train travelling from the Musjid Bunder to the Byculla station. Complainant on alighting at the Byculla station missed his purse which contained his railway ticket, and consequently suspected the prisoner who was the only passenger that was in his company in the same carriage, and at once reported the matter to the railway policeman on duty, who arrested the prisoner and recoverd the purse with its contents in prisoner's possession. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and farther to receive fifteen stripes with a cat-o-nine-tails.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—On Sunday last a European, named A. G. Conynghame, endeavoured to dispose of two gold bracelets to a Mooltanee jeweller residing at Chuckla. These bracelets were similar to some which the Mooltanee had left for sale at the office of Messrs. C. and P. R. Murray and Company in the Fort, consequently he took Conynghame over to the Pydowne police station, and handed him over to Mr. Constable Moriarty, in the meanwhile intimating to the Police officer his suspicions regarding the two gold bracelets which Conynghame was offering for sale. Upon enquiries being made by Mr. Moriarty, Conynghame admitted that he had been staying at the Byculla Hotel for the past month, and that on Friday last he went to Messrs. C. and P. Murray's office, Fort, which is situated opposite the Bombay Bank, and whilst there, he (Conynghame) observed an open drawer which contained a large quantity of gold and silver jewellery. He stole the whole of it. Conynghame subsequently produced the remainder of the jewellery from about his person, with the exception of a gold watch which is said to have also formed a portion of the property stolen. The jewellery found in the possession of Conynghame is valued at Rs. 2,000 and odd. Mr. Murray, of Messrs. Murray and Co. being at Poona, has been sent for to identify the property and to prosecute the prisoner who is now detained in police custody.

THE ELPHINSTONE SCHOOL.—Mr. Jacob, Principal of the Elphinstone High School, in taking charge of his appointment of Acting Inspector of the Central Division, took leave of his pupils yesterday when one of the senior students of the Institution addressed him as follows:—"Sir,—We the senior students on both sides, beg to take this opportunity to express our gratitude for the valuable services you have rendered as Principal of the School, for the position to which we have advanced through your kindness and care, and for the great and permanent advantage which the institution has gained under your able direction. We are sincerely sorry for the sudden termination of your connection with us this day. But earnest wishes for your success accompany you in another field in which you are placed, which is familiar to you, and where your talents for administration cannot fail to attract the attention of the highest authorities, and secure the approbation of the public. A friend of yours, the late learned Principal of the Elphinstone Colege, has well described in one of his powerful letters to the *Times of India* the high qualifications which are required in the principal of a large public school like the Elphinstone School; but there are very few matters relating to high school instruction and management which you have not at one time or other taken in hand, and satisfactorily settled, with such remarkable results as those we have witnessed during the past few years." To this Mr. Jacob made a suitable reply, in which he said that he was extremely moved by the expressions which he had heard, that all that he did for the welfare of the students, he did with the greatest personal pleasure, that he rejoiced at the sympathy which always existed between the senior students and himself and was satisfied with the prosperity and success of the Cricket Club. Mr. Jacob left the school amidst the loud cheers of his pupils.

THE EDWARDS CASE.

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THE papers connected with this case were yesterday placed by Government at the disposal of the Press. The police proceedings taken before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee have already been published, and we therefore omit them. The letter alleged to have been written by the young lady Dhunbai to young Edwards, and the latter's reply, are as follows:—

MY DEAR FRIEND FRED,—In a few days, say, on the 26th December, I am going to be weded, and I will be very glad to see you then.—In the meantime, I remain yours beloved sister,

DHUNBAIJEE MERWANJEE SETTNA.

Destroy this letter after reading.

Bombay, 1st May, 1880.

MY DEAREST AND LOVELIEST DHUNBAIJEE,—In the letter you were kind enough to throw me from your balcony, I think you must recollect you expressed a desire that you would be very glad to see me after your marriage. I have been trying my utmost to fulfill your wishes, but am sorry to say have heretofore been unsuccessful, and still more sorry to see that you do not seem to exert yourself much towards accomplishing your end. However, donot despair, because I have a plan which I will inform you of presently, and which, I am certain, will succeed if you will only act according to my directions.

Hearing a few days ago that you to be at Bandora I went there to look for you. Twice I came back without finding your house, but I dare say you will not be a little astonished to know hat on the third occasion I found the house out, went in for a glass of water and was entertained in conversation with Mr. Jamsetjee on commonplace topics such as the heat of the weather, &c. I would not have found the house out at all had it not been for one of your Portuguese servants (a boy of about 10 to 12 years old.)

Now for the plan, the first thing to be done is for you to go to Bandora again, informing me previously by a letter (I think you would easily send me the letter by the hands of your trustworthy coachman) of the day on which you intend going, and the time most convinient for you to meet me there daily. The second step will be taken by me, *i. e.*, I will come upon the days you wish me to do so.—I will always be glad to remain yours truly, sincerely, and affectionately,

FRED.

Now that I know the house, I am of opinion that it is the best place for us to meet where we can speak with each other uninterruptedly; because it is open on the side so situated as to prevent the gaze of the public, and moreover, there are extensive grounds behind where we can promenade of a moonlight night and converse freely with each other.

Please destroy this note after reading.

For Dhunbaijee.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE'S REPORT.

No. 179 of 1880.

If my decision in the case upon which His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council desires my report had been questioned on the ground of illegality or its being against the weight of evidence, I should have contended myself by forwarding for the inspection of Government a copy of the notes of evidence taken in the case, leaving the prisoner's petition to be disposed of as may seem best to Government. But I regret in the present instance I must do more, for the prisoner and his father have chosen to call into question my honour and impartiality. I append a true copy of the notes taken by myself at the trial of the case. (The exhibits A and B are appended in original, to be returned.) The prisoner in his petition, and his father in his statement in invoking the clemency of His Excellency in Council, have resorted to such deliberate falsehoods and misstatements that I must point them out to Government. The prisoner grounds his complaint of not having had a just trial thus:—

(a) That his solicitor applied to me to allow the trial of the case to be transferred to the court of another magistrate for the reasons assigned under the following heads—*viz.*, b, c, d, e, f, g.

(b) That Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee is intimately connected with the family of the prosecutor, if not actually by blood related to them.

(c) That Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee is or was either trustee, guardian, manager or custodian of certain property or money belonging to the family.

(d) That his brother is or was a manager or paid servant of the said family's property or money.

(e) Also that I have heard and verily believe that, after the charge was made against me and while I was actually in the Girgaum Police Court lock-up, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee made it his business to visit the prosecutor at his house during the course of that evening, doubtless for the purpose of talking over the case.

(f) That on the following morning after such visit and conversation had Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee altered the charge of simple trespass preferred by the police to one of theft.

(g) That I desired to prefer a cross charge of assault against the prosecutor, that my solicitor asked permission of the magistrate to make the said charge, but that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee entirely refused to hear anything on the subject, and declined to grant summons.

Of these statements in their order

(a) I distinctly affirm that no application for the transfer of the case to another court was ever made by the prisoner or his solicitor, and the statement made in his petition is utterly false.

(b) I am not in any wise related or connected even most distantly with the complainant's family, nor am I on intimate terms with any member of the family nor even on visiting terms. The male members of the family are known to me, and I am known to them, as is the case between me and hundreds of Parsees and people of other persuasions in Bombay or elsewhere.

(c) That I am not, nor ever was, a trustee, guardian, manager or custodian of any property or money belonging to the family, nor in fact am I a trustee or guardian, &c., for any one in Bombay or elsewhere.

(d) A younger brother of mine upon his return after several years' residence in England, has taken employment on the Nowrojee Hill estate which belongs to one of the members of the family. We, that is, my brother and myself, are entirely separated in residence, property, and all our concerns, and though we are on good terms with one another, this brother of mine seldom calls to see me. I can scarcely imagine that in the eyes of Government this fact would be calculated to influence my conduct in the discharge of the duties, which I am bound to perform according to my oath, conscience, and the law.

(e and f) It is impossible not to be indignant at such false and gross imputation as the prisoner has here made against me. I distinctly deny that I ever went to the house of the complainant, or saw any member or friend of the family in connection with the case. I can scarcely conceive Government would for a moment deem me capable of so disgracing the judicial office I have the honour to hold, but happily on this occasion I am in a position to show the barefaced falsity of the assertion. The theft took place on the night of Tuesday, the 29th June. The charge sheet charging the prisoner with criminal trespass was brought to the office of my clerk on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th June, after I had left the court (I left court early this day to attend the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the hearing of the appeal of Capt. Walshe against Mr. Martin Wood's election as a member of the Municipal Corporation, which lasted till 5-30 p. m.), and the prisoner was locked up for trial till the morrow. I therefore knew nothing of the case till it was called for hearing, and the case was proceeded with on the morrow (Thursday). How, then, could I ever have thought of going, as alleged, to the complainant's house to talk over the case on the previous evening? Then, again, the prisoner says that I altered the charge of criminal trespass to that of theft the next morning, *i. e.*, Thursday morning. Now, according to the practice of the court, the police frame a charge, enter it in the charge sheet, and arraigne the accused upon such charge. In this instance the accused was first placed before me in court on Thursday with the charge of criminal trespass, *not* simple trespass as stated by prisoner, and it was not until I had heard the evidence of the prosecution through that I altered the charge the next day, *viz.* Friday, and not on Thursday as stated by the prisoner. The story of the alteration of charge by me on Thursday in consequence of my alleged visit at complainant's house is therefore an unmitigated falsehood.

(g.) As regards my refusal to grant a summons against the prosecutor for assault, I admit that I did refuse to issue the summons against the prosecutor Jalbhoy, but it was for what I deemed very good reasons, because it was applied for for the first time after the prisoner was convicted. It was clearly in evidence that the prosecutor was not present at the stable. It appeared simply a vexatious application after the prisoner had been convicted. The evidence already recorded showed that there was no force used further than was necessary to secure the accused. The statement of the prisoner's father describes the assault thus: That his son was held down and beaten "with sticks very severely on the arms, head, face and legs, that he thought one of his arms was broken, as it was much swallen, his other arm was cut as with some sharp instrument and bleeding." He describes the assault as if he had been an eyewitness to it, whereas he was not even present at the alleged assault.

I took the evidence of Mr. Killen, Superintendent of Police, who saw the prisoner and examined his person almost immediately after the assault. Mr. Killen did not depose to any marks of assault on the head or face or legs, for marks, if extant, would then have been observed of a certainty, had the prisoner been assaulted by sticks as pretended by him, nor were there any marks of violence on the prisoner's face and head when placed before the court. Mr. Killen states:—"The prisoner was brought to me by the sepoy. He complained of having been assaulted by four or six persons. He showed me his right arm which was bleeding. I examined the nature of his injury. I thought he was injured by some blunted point instrument. It did not seem like a blow. It seemed as if he had fallen on something on the knee. There were some bruises as would be caused by a fall. On the left arm there appeared to be marks as would be caused by the blows of a stick. The prisoner himself said that he did not know how the injury came upon his right arm. Prisoner was after investigation sent to the hospital for his right arm to be dressed."

Prisoner's father states that his hat was knocked off his head and cut to pieces as would be seen by the state it is in. Strange to say that the hat was not produced in court at the trial, nor a word mentioned about it. It will thus be seen that the appearance of the person of the accused gave the lie to his allegation of having been beaten by sticks, but that whatever injuries were observed were such as might be caused by a fall in the scuffle to get off, and Mr. Killin's evidence so far corroborated the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution. Moreover, it was distinctly stated by the prisoner or his solictor that he had no witnesses to prove the charge of assault at the stable. Thus it would have been impossible, considering what was disclosed by the evidence already recorded, to have convicted any one much more the prosecutor of assault upon the prisoner. It follows, therefore, that the countercharge was not entertained for cogent reasons. It is a common practice with prisoners to complain of ill treatment or assault after they are convicted, and unless good grounds are shown us notice is or can be taken of such complaints. When a prisoner, on the other hand, has been adjudged innocent, and he makes any reasonable allegation during the trial that he has been assaulted, the magistrates are always ready to take proper notice of the conduct of the aggressing parties. Then, again, the father in his statement alleges that the prisoner was assaulted again when he was taken to the prosecutor's house. No such accusation was made during the trial or even after it was closed. It appears to be an afterthought now set up for the first time to give point to the petition. The allegation, however, is on the face of it wildly absurd. The prisoner was then in the custody of the police and was, besides, in front of the police chowkey, near the Portuguese Church, which is always full of havildars and sepoys. The father's statement that the prisoner had an umbrella and a concertina with him is equally, with the above allegation of an assault upon him, quite a new story; not a word was mentioned about it at the trial.

The father's statement accompanying the petition contain some further false statements which perhaps I ought also to point attention to. He says that I lost my temper during the trial and showed animus against the prisoner. It is scarcely necessary to state that this is simply untrue. On the contrary, I gave every facility for the defence. The case was called on at about 11 o'clock, and though the solicitor for the prosecution pressed me to go on with it, I waited for the prisoner's solicitor for more than an hour and a half, when he arrived. During the hearing of the case I gave his solicitor the greatest possible latitude in conducting the defence, so much so, that more than once the solicitor for the prosecution complained at the extent of consideration I showed for the defence. Again, it is utterly untrue that I did not hear all the witnesses for the defence. On the afternoon of Thursday, the day before the case was decided, the prisoner's solicitor gave in the names of six witnesses whom he wished to call for the defence, and the case was accordingly postponed, and subpœnas were issued the same afternoon. But at the resumed hearing the next day only one witness, Gunput Pandurang, appeared. The other witnesses were not present, and some very confused reasons were given, which I do not now remember for their non-appearance. I then asked to know the names of the persons who had been summoned. One of them was a clerk in the Secretariat and I had him immediately called in a buggy at the expense of the court, as the prisoner or his father could not afford it. I also sent for another witness, who was employed at Messrs. Sassoon's, but he wrote back to say that he could not attend that day owing to mail work, and that he knew nothing of the case. Upon this information, the solicitor for the defence abandoned his evidence and intimated that he had no more witnesses to call, nor did he offer to call any person present in court. The statement now made that a witness present in court was not examined is obviously false, for it cannot stand to reason that I would refuse to examine a witness present in court when I sent for witnesses from the Fort and waited for their original.

Now of the two witnesses whose evidence was recorded, the evidence of one (Gunput Pandurang) proved nothing, and that of the other (Cazee Syed) seemed unworthy of belief from his behaviour in the witness box. The prisoner's father was not called or offered as a witness at all, though he now states that he saw the ghorrawalla call his son. I often asked the solcitor for the prisoner whether he had any witness to prove that the prisoner had been decoyed to the stable, but he said he had none, and it is strange that the prisoner's father now states that he did witness the ghorawalla making signs to his son to go down.

As for prisoner's father's statement about Dhunbai's evidence that she was not called until the prisoner's solicitor pressed for her presence, I have only to remark that this is true. The solicitor for the prosecution naturally objected to call her, as native women of respectability are very averse to appear in a public court; and he informed the court that the defence simply wanted to summon her to put the prosecution to annoyance. I not only overruled the objection, but insisted upon her examination the same day, in order to allow no time for any preparation, as the lady lived within two or three minutes' drive from the court. So she was at once brought into court, and I consented to take her evidence in chamber in the presence of the prisoner, his father and both solicitors. This is not only usual in all the magistrates' courts whenever respectable ladies attend to give evidence and desire it, but in the present case from the nature of examination she was about to be subjected to as a witness, I deemed it judicious to allow the examination in chambers.

After having thus at such great length disposed of the false and scandalous allegations made by the prisoner and his father against my proceedings, I am in great doubt whether I sought to enter upon a justification of the decision I passed upon the merits. I feel that I should be acting in a dignified manner befitting the high position I am privileged to hold to submit the notes of the evidence to His Excellency in Council without any comment from myself. It is enough for me to affirm that two accounts were placed before me at the trial: the one on the side of the prosecution and the other on that for the defence, the former charging that the prisoner went into the stable with intent to steal and was actually caught with the stolen property, and the latter admitting that the prisoner went to the stable, but not to steal, but that he had been decoyed for the purpose of being assaulted.

Of these two accounts the account for the prosecution commended itself to my belief, for *prima facie* the supposition of a conspiracy as alleged by the prisoner to decoy him to the stable and to assault him there would obviously lead to an exposure, which would defeat the very object with which the supposed conspiracy was formed. On the other hand, the great poverty and illconditioned and drunken character of the Edwards (this Edwards received help for a long time from the Police Court poor-box, but the same was discontinued by Mr. Webb who had seen him drunk in the Police Court itself), but credit to the hypothesis of the boy having visited the stable for the purpose of a petty theft.

Before concluding there is only one matter, which not having been dealt with in my judgment with any fulness, it is necessary for me to avert to here. I held that the letter purporting to have been written by

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the sister of the prosecutor and set up by the defence was a forged one. I held this on the evidence of Jalbhoy and his sister Dhunbaijee. But it is necessary to state that I did not mean that it had been forged for the purpose of this defence; in fact that was impossible, for it was produced to Mr. Superintendent Killen on the same evening that the prisoner was arrested, and within a few hours of the arrest. My belief was and now is, that young scamps such as the prisoner (even by his own account) is frequently resort to tricks such as the fabrication of such letters, in order to brag among their associates of their intrigues in the neighbourhood. I have learnt of such practices being common among youths wanting alike in character or principle.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Presidency Magistrate.
September 7, 1880.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT THE ART EXHIBITION.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, in opening the Art Exhibition on Friday, said:—Your Excellency, ladies, and gentlemen, I understand it has been usual for the Governor to attend and open this exhibition with some little ceremony, and my respected predecessor was able to do that which I should not attempt, namely, to offer some detailed criticism upon the works of art submitted and some advice to those engaging in the competition. As I have not the advantage enjoyed by Sir Richard Temple of being myself an artist, my advice would perhaps be impertinent and my criticism would not be of much value. But still I may, though not even an amateur, but as a humble visitor, express my great satisfaction in seeing an exhibition that bears such evidence of extended interest in the study of art and so much success in its execution. Ladies and gentlemen, you all know, who take part in the competition and devote yourselves to the art how ennobling is its study. I cannot imagine anything more calculated to increase our appreciation of the glorious works of nature which we see around us, and of the ever changing phenomena which we observe in the landscape, than the intelligent study which is necessary for their practical delineation. I have often envied those who have devoted themselves to the study of the art of painting. As a boy, I crossed the threshold of the course, and regret deeply I did not prosecute it. We may well encourage by our applause those who have given up so much time to intelligent study and prosecution of the art. We have here to-day, I am told, the largest collection of pictures that has ever been submitted, and those who have followed the progress of the amateurs who engage in the competitions have seen cause to remark a great improvement in their work. There are some competing here to-day among the ladies who have been only during the present year engaged in painting, and yet have been able to submit works that are well worthy of our observation. May I mention the names of some who have been successful.

For my prize for the best picture of any kind in the exhibition Mrs. Harvey has been successful with a graceful and interesting picture, not the only one which she has exhibited.

For Mr. W. Robertson's—the best landscape in oil colours, Mr. Huntly Gordon of Madras. For that of the Hon. Mr. Ashburner—the best landscape in water colour, General Sankey of Madras. The four best sketches in oil colours—Mr. A. Brownlow Fforde. The four best sketches in water colours,—Mr. Hamilton Maxwell. The best figure painting in oil, Mr. Whitworth. The best figure painting in water colours, Mr. Carroll. The best drawing in black and white, Major Pullan. The best flower painting, Mrs. Irving Graham and Mrs. Wightworth Heywood equal. I believe there were several drawings of flowers so good that the judges had a difficulty in discriminating. H. E. the C-in-C prize the best drawing by a soldier, Sergeant Weebham. General Hogg's prize for the best drawing by a Warrant Officer, W. J. Charde.

I am told there is a decided improvement in the quality of the paintings over last year's exhibition and a considerably larger number of exhibitors competing for prizes. If I might offer the slightest criticism, not of individual works of art but on their composition, I think we might perhaps wish to see more figure paintings, because we see every day around us so many subjects noble or picturesque, sometimes piteous. We may hope that the competition next year will be still more extended.

I might might mention that I think a most excellent addition to the exhibition has been made in the beautiful works of native art in metal and in pottery. We are much indebted also to Sir Salar Jung for sending some beautiful specimens of Hyderabad work. The collection of metal work is most curious and interesting. I am sure if it became more widely known in Europe, it would give a great impetus to the industry. As to the pottery, I make bold to say, it reflects the greatest credit on the School of Art, which has improved the taste in designs of the artizans. Nor should I omit to mention our obligations to those who have with great care and intelligence superintended the arrangement of this exhibition, especially Mr. Crawford, Commissioner of the Southern Division, as also Mr. Robertson and Mr. Horde. I hope the success of this exhibition will stimulate many to engage in future competitions. I have now to declare the exhibition open.

I have only further, ladies and gentlemen, to congratulate you very much on the success of the exhibition.

THE BOMBAY MILLOWNERS ASSOCIATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the members of the above association was held on the 20th of September at its office in Rampart Row. Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit occupied the chair, and the following resolution was passed:—

Proposed by Mr. Cursondass Vullubdass and seconded by Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, that rule 4 of the rules and regulations of the association be and is hereby cancelled and the following rule be substituted therefor, namely, that the subscriptions for each member shall be for spinning and weaving companies Rs. 5 for every thousand spindles, and Rs. 5 for every hundred looms set up in the factories, and for other factories at Rs. 50 on each lac of capital invested; the same to take effect from the 1st of Aug., 1880, and that members who have already paid their subscriptions for the current year at the old rate be allowed a refund of the difference between the old and the new rate in their payments of future subscriptions.

In proposing this resolution, Mr. Cursondass said he was informed that the managing committee thought it advisable to reduce the subscription payable by a member, in order to induce others to join the association. This reduction of fees would, he thought, be of advantage, without any prejudice to the financial interests of this body.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting terminated.

WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 20.

CANANORE, 4-8 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N. W. Fall of rain 4 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p. m.—Weather fine; wind W. 4; thermometer 80; barometer 29·890. Fall of rain 9 cents.

MANGALORE, 4-25 p.m.—Weather fair; wind W.S.W.; thermometer 79·5; barometer 22·976. Fall of rain 15 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-11 p. m.—Weather fine; wind S.; thermometer 94; barometer 29·83.

VINGORLA, 5 p. m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 18 cents.

SIMLA, September 15.—The barometer has fallen everywhere, except in Lower Bengal and Orissa, and locally at Mooltan, Sholapur, and Cochin. The depression which yesterday had formed between Cuttack and Vizgapatam has advanced somewhat towards the Central Provinces, and the pressure at Jubbulpore and Nagpore is now somewhat lower than at the two coast stations. The cyclonic circulation of the winds around this depression has under gone but little change. Rain is reported from all stations in Bengal, except Dacca, Burdwan, and those in the north of the province, in all cases, excepting Chittagong, below 1 inch. In the North-Western Provinces, Benares has 4-tenths, and Bareilly and Aligarh 1-tenth. In the Punjab, the only rain is 3 tenths at Mooltan. In Central India, Indore has 11-tenths, Goona 4-tenths, and Rutlam slight rain. In the Central Provinces, Nagpore 7-tenths. In Bombay, Rajkot 11-tenths, Surat 2-tenths, Malegaon ¾ inch, Bombay 1 inch, Sholapur (on two days) 4¾ inches, Ahmedabad 12-tenths, Satara 1-tenth, Belgaum 2-tenths. In Madras, Gooty ½ inch, Calicut 16-tenths, and Cochin 6-tenths.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Byculla. In. Cts.
Previously registered.	62 57	69 11	59 97	66 21
Sept. 19 Sunday	2 4	....	....	....
" 20 Monday	....	2 5	3 71	1 80
Total....	64 61	71 16	63 68	68 1
Total fall, Sept. 20, 1879	56 67	65 97	....	68 61

NOTE.—The return from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. and Esplanade up to 6 a. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

* No rainfall registered last year; registration commenced this year from June 23.

RAINFALL ON THE GUZERAT LINE.

WE have been favoured with the following records of rainfall on the districts intersected by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by Mr. Mathew:—

DIVISION—No. 1.

	Sept. 13th. In Ct	Sept. 14th. In Ct	Sept. 15th. In Ct	Sept. 16th. In Ct	Py. reprt.	Total
Panju	0 15	1 67	5 21	2 27	56 21	65 51
Vaitarna	0 8	0 7	0 50	1 0	65 22	69 87
Palghar	0 0	1 22	1 20	2 81	66 99	72 22
Gholwad	0 72	0 47	2 71	1 15	46 22	51 27
Bulsar	0 78	0 50	0 52	0 0	63 81	65 61
Surat	0 0	1 82	2 4	0 30	28 30	32 46

DIVISION—No. 2.

	Sept. 11th. In Ct	Sept. 12th. In Ct	Sept. 13th. In Ct	Py. reprt.	Total	Total Last Year. In Ct
Pali	0 8	0 10	0 83	33 20	31 21	0 0
Baroda	0 0	0 0	0 28	34 11	34 39	39 3
Mehmodabad	0 9	0 6	0 71	41 17	42 3	0 0
Ahmedabad	0 4	0 0	1 75	25 87	27 66	31 80
Viramgam	0 0	0 0	0 50	23 5	23 55	29 75
Kharaghora	0 2	0 0	0 82	22 98	23 82	17 5
Wadhwan	0 0	0 0	0 37	26 26	26 63	15 82

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MARRIOTT in CHAMBERS.)

IN RE THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the liquidator, appeared to show cause why the purchase of the mill for Rs. 3,61,000 should not be confirmed. Mr. Lang appeared for the purchaser. His Lordship adjourned the matter till next Thursday without going into the merits of the case, in order to allow of the purchaser filing an affidavit.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.)

DECISION REGARDING MAGISTRATES.

LILBAI AND ANOTHER VS. THAKER PRAGJEE PUDUMSEY AND ANOTHER.

MR. Lang and Mr. Vasudew Krishnaro Dharayoan, instructed by Mr. A. F. Turner, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Budroodin and Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Budroodin, for the defendants. Judgment in this case was delivered yesterday. The case was commenced in the High Court on 9th August, and concluded on the 31st idem. The plaintiffs sued *in forma pauperis*. The second plaintiff Pooribai, is the wife of the first defendant Thacker Pragjee, but is a minor under the guardianship of her mother Lilbai, the first plaintiff. Pooribai was married to the first defendant about two years ago. At the stettlement of the marriage it was agreed between the first defendant and Lilbai that he should present Pooribai, his intended wife, with ornaments to the value of Rs. 4,000 and clothing of the value of Rs. 1,600 at the time of marriage; that Lilbai should receive Rs. 2,000 and clothing of the value of Rs. 200 on the occasion. These promises were, however, only partially carried out. Ornaments to the value of Rs. 708 only out of the Rs. 4,000 promised were received by Pooribai, and to her mother clothing worth Rs. 200 as agreed, but out of the promised Rs. 2,000 Rs. 950 only were paid. Assurances were given of the balance being forthcoming in a month or so, and accordingly, a short time afterwards first defendant made a further present to his wife of ornaments worth Rs. 300, but the remaining ornaments have not yet been given, and the balance of cash remains still unpaid. Plaintiff therefore claims fulfilment of this promise. Plaintiff next prays for the restoration of ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,984 now in the possession of first defendant, under the order of the magistrate, the second defendant (subsequently dismissed from the suit.) These ornaments were seized by the police under a warrant and were handed over to first defendant. Plaintiff lastly claims Rs. 5,000 for malicious prosecution and wrongful confinement of the first plaintiff by first defendant. First defendant, in his written statement, denies having entered into the arrangement with Lilbai mentioned in the plaint; he denies having paid her Rs. 950 at the time of the marriage. He values the ornaments and clothing given to his wife at Rs. 700. He states ornaments are not the *streedhun* of his wife, but belong to himself; he claims the ornaments and clothing in his possession and denies first or second plaintiff's right to them. For some months after the marriage Pooribai lived happily with her husband. Her mother constantly requested the payment of what was due, and as it was not made Pooribai went back to her mother until her husband complied with her demands. On leaving her husband he preferred a false complaint against her, charging her with the theft of ornaments to the amount of Rs. 1,500. The complaint was dismissed, but nine months after, on the 25th July, 1879, first plaintiff was charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee by second defendant, with theft, and mis-appropriation of ornaments and clothes, and enticing away a married woman. A warrant was obtained, and the ornaments were taken possession of. The first defendant now claims these as his absolute property, but his claim is false, as the charge was dismissed. First plaintiff was kept in jail for nearly two months while the investigation was being made.

His Lordship in delivering judgment said:—This is a suit to recover damages for malicious prosecution, and I think it desirable that the matter should be brought before the public. Information against the plaintiff was laid by the defendant charging plaintiff with mis-apporpriation and enticing away a married woman. Upon that charge the magistrate issued a warrant of arrest and a search warrant, the warrant of arrest containing the charge of enticing away a married woman with criminal intent. These warrants were acted upon and Lilbai was taken into custody, and the ornaments and clothes belonging to her were taken possession of by the police. Now, Lilbai says defendants came and entered into negotiations for marriage with her daughter. Defendant denies his promises. I think Lilbai's account of the matter is correct. Lilbai says defendant did not carry out his promise. He gave her Rs. 950 on account of the Rs. 2,000. Defendant admits the payment of Rs. 750 and also of the cash for the purchase of the ornaments. There is considerable clashing in the evidence. Defendant's case is that plaintiff had been well treated by him and had robbed and forsaken him. I think the charge of enticing away a married woman is utterly false, and also the statement made by witness (avowedly infamous) that Lilbai had been brought to her home for an infamous purpose. Regarding the magistrate ordering Lilbai to find bail in Rs. 4,000 is equivalent to ordering her to be put into jail, as it is in the highest degree improbable that a person in her position could find bail in such an amount. Such a case ought to have been gone into by the magistrate with all reasonable despatch. A magistrate cannot go on postponing a matter. Such a case ought to have precedence. It is almost incredible that an entirely innocent woman should be kept in jail for exactly one calendar month without any enquiries being made. This state of things has no right to exist in an honourable court. I should be sorry if the worst criminal in India were to be treated in such a manner, without any enquiries being made into the circumstances of his case. Such a state of things does not reflect credit on the administration of justice. There were no less than twelve adjournments, *six* witnesses *only* were examined. I think public attention ought to be drawn to the proceedings regarding damages; it is difficult to assess them, the charge being calumnious in the highest degree. For malicious prosecution Rs. 1,500 are allowed, Rs. 80 for fee to pleader, Rs. 200 for clothes not returned, Rs. 31 for one ornament, Rs. 215 for anklets, Rs. 2 for a nose ring. Lilbai's estimate of value of jewellery is rather under than over. Defendants to pay all costs. The court has power under section 220 of the Civil Proceedure Code, and awards that defendants pay all costs as between attorney and client.

BENGAL.

PLANTER'S LIFE IN CACHAR.—It may be remembered that some time ago we gave an account of what was apparently an attempt at murder by a coolie of a tea planter in Silchar. This gentleman, to briefly recall the circumstances, woke up in the middle of the night to find an armed man standing by his bedside, who, on being secured, proved to be a coolie on the estate, and who alleged, by way of explanation, that in a dream he had been directed to kill his master. We learn that the man was convicted on the 9th instant at the Silchar Criminal Session of attempt at murder, and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. The prisoner pleaded not guilty on the ground that at the time he committed the deed he was "mad" from ganja. What with the circumstances of this affair and the more recent midnight raid on another garden, it will readily be understood that of late the even tenour of a planter's life in Cachar has had a good deal of excitement thrown into it, and revolvers, rifles and other lethal weapons are, consequently, we understand, at a premium in the locality.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THE DUKE'S OWN ARTILLERY.—A correspondent writes:—"With reference to the extract from the *Englishman* published in your issue of the 11th instant, I am glad to say, the statements made by the correspondent, with reference to the Battery having been called together for a general 'talk over,' instead of drill, and the conversation said to have taken place between the Royal Artillery and Volunteer Officers, are entirely imaginary. The men of the Battery, it is true, labour under certain disadvantages, one of them is, misrepresentation of their doings at drill, reported by some newspapers. The delay in writing this letter was necessary to enable me to enquire personally, and have the best authority for what I have written."—*Madras Mail.*

A RIOT AT PULNEY.—Our correspondent writing from Dindigul, Madura District, under date the 14th instant, says:—"A serious row recently took place at Pulney, the like of which has not been heard of in this district for many years past, or since the time an Assistant Superintendent of Police was murdered at Tirumungalum. One of the wives of Mounagurusawmy Naik, Puttahdar of Punnamputty, who died about seven months ago at Madras, and whose remains ins were brought hither by special train, is said to be at the bottom of the row. The estate of the late Naik is said to be valued at over one and-a-half lakhs of rupees, to which each of the wives lays claim, but as Nos. 2 and 3 are minors, No. 1 has been endeavouring to obtain the lion's share through some of her male relatives. No. 3 is the grand-daughter of a wealthy Puttahdar named Venkatasawmy Naik. Neither side is disposed to come to terms, and a large number of men belonging to each puttah armed with knives, spears, &c., attacked one another. The police instead of quelling the disturbance increased it; one constable was killed in the melee, and three other constables and several villagers were wounded. Amongst the latter is Inspector Tapp, who is severely cut on the right eye. The mob attacked him most mercilessly, and had he not taken refuge in a house close by he would undoubtedly have met with the same fate as his subordinate constable. *Madras Standard.*

N. W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB AND OUDH.

STORE-KEEPERS ON STATE RAILWAYS.—It is said that on the completion of the through line of communication, on the Rajputana State Railway between Ahmedabad and Agra and Delhi, and on the Northern, Punjab State Railway, between Lahore and Peshawur, it will probably be necessary to reduce the number of store-keepers on these State Railwsys, the Government of India have called for a special report on each of the Storekeepers employed on these lines. The Government ask that the reports may be as full as possible, in order that it may decide what men of the present establishment should be retained. The opportunity will be taken of dispensing with the services of those least favourably reported upon.

THE ACCIDENT TO LORD BERESFORD.—"It may perhaps serve to allay," says a Simla letter to the *Indian Herald*, "some of the anxious fears of not a few of his friends hear that Lord William Beresford is really and truly as good as new again. Indeed, I saw him cantering all over Simla, at the very time possibly that your Saturday note was being printed; I seriously question whether, if the whole Indian administration, even including the Supreme Council, were incontinently snuffed out, the unpleasant contingency would evoke a tithe of the concern that would universally pervade society, were any serious ill to befall that marvellously popular *aide* 'B. B.,' as he loves to be called I believe."

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain. A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS AND SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM, Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1. Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interests thereon as follows:—
Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1877.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL PAID-UP—£1,500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

Bills are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS.

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal interest will be allowed............at 5 p. ct. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

REG. MURRAY,
Bombay Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE ST., LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£190,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	HONGKONG.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	MANILLA.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	SHANGHAI.
RANGOON.	SOURABAYA.	HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE and GERMANY, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the Bank's own Drafts, without charge for Commission and Conducts all kinds of General Banking Business.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts Interest is allowed 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call on terms which may be learned on application, and for Fixed Periods as follows:—
6 months' notice .... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " .... 5 " "

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL,
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER and COMPANY, having determined to bottle LIGHT CLARETS in their Bombay Godowns, will allow TEN ANNAS per DOZEN for EMPTY CLARET PINTS and EIGHT ANNAS per DOZEN QUARTS returned free and in goood condition, to old CLUB HOUSE, Rampart Row, West.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

		per doz. Rs. a.
WHISKEY—J. Cockburn and Campbell's Edinburgh	Qts.	26 0
CHAMPAGNES—Ruinart Pere at fils, established 1729—Green Seal	Magnums	98 0
Do	Qts.	50 0
Do	Pts.	26 0
BASS'S BEER—Bull Dog, bottled by Robert Porter and Co.	Qts.	5 6
Do. do. do do	Pts.	3 6
SHERRY—H. Sharman Crawford's Amontillado, Yellow Seal	Qts.	28 0
Vino Puro, White Seal	Pts.	24 0

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Church Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.
From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN. AY EN CHAMPAGNE.

	Qts. per doz.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0
Cabinet India, extra dry	42 4

SHERRY.
From Messrs. REIN and Co., MALAGA.

Malaga Sherry, 1878	16 8
Do. do 1876	17 8
Do. do 1872	20 0
Do. do 1868	21 0
Montilla Sherry	21 0
Malaga Sweet Mountain, 1876	19 0
Do. do. do 1871	21 0
Muscatel, 1878	19 0
Do. 1876	20 0
Madeira, 1875	18 0
Do. 1871	20 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. CHARLET, Esq., LYONS
Clos-du-Changrenon, a light breakfast Wine .. 10 0

CLARET.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	10 0
St. Estephe	11 0
Haut Canon	13 8
Marguax	15 0
Chateau Larose	25 0
" Mouton Rothschild	36 0
" Lafite	44 0

WHITE WINES.
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	18 0
Chateau Yquem	45 0

BITTER.
Vin d' Harib, a beautiful liquor before dinner... 27 0

BRANDY.
From Messrs. DE LAAGE FILS & Co., COGNAC.
Louis Bechade statue and star .. 24 0
From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.
COGNAC FINE CHAMPAGNE.

Red Bars	23 8
Gold "	29 0

Just arrived a small consignment of
WESTFALIAN HAM. per lb.
Best Select quality .. Rs. 0 12 6

TERMS—CASH.
Orders to be accompanied by Cash Remittances.

SIGG-SULZER & Co.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on TUESDAY the 21st September, 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the DIRECTORS' REPORT and the AUDITED BALANCE SHEET for the year ending 30th June last.

To appoint DIRECTORS in the place of those retiring, and to appoint an AUDITOR for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from 13th to 21st September, 1880, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th September, 1880.

NOTICES.

NORTH TRAVANCORE LAND PLANTING AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, (Limited.)

THE SOCIETY are prepared to SELL FOREST and GRASS LANDS suitable for the cultivation of CHINCHONA, TEA, COFFEE, &c., on very favourable terms, to the first applicants. Special arrangements will be entered into for the sale of large blocks to Associations and Companies.

These lands comprise the Kannan Devan Hills in Travancore, which lie between 10·5 and 10·15 N. Lat. and 76·57 and 77·15 E Long.

The Forest, of many thousand acres in extent, stretches over elevations varying from 600 to 6,500 feet, and the grass land to 8,000 feet.

The RAINFALL from March to December averages 80 to 150 inches. NO FEVER is known on these Hills above 4,500 feet. LABOUR is abundant and cheap. The SHOOTING is excellent.

The Society have OPENED PLANTATIONS of Cinchona condaminea Tea and Coffee, inspection of which will establish the capabilities of this new planting district.

For particulars, apply to
THE SECRETARY,
9 and 11, Second Line Beach, Madras.

FRASER AND MILLER,
CARNAC IRON WORKS,
PRINCE'S DOCK,
BOMBAY.

WE are now able to supply RUSTON, PROCTOR, & Co.'s celebrated Portable and Stationary Engines, Flour, and Mortar Mills, Sawing and Mining Machinery.

Prices and Photographs on application.

We are AGENTS to the PHOSPHOR BRONZE COMPANY, LIMITED, and have in stock all their Alloys and Rolled Sheets for Valves.

FOR SALE a complete Oil Mill, nearly new, with four Steel Cylinders, Presses, Engine, Boiler, and all necessaries complete, for immediate work, by SAMUELSON & CO., OF HULL.

Several good and second-hand Boilers, Engines, Cotton Presses, and Pumps.

Estimates and plans given for Roofs, Girders, or any description of Iron Works.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

THIS extraordinary Medicine has a singular influence upon the blood, which it enriches and purifies. It removes all pimples and blotches, purifies the system, and acts like a charm. As a sustaining and purifying tonic it is invaluable, and highly recommended in long standing cases of indigestion, nervousness, coughs, colds, scrofula, gout, dropsy and wasting of flesh; and is greatly assisted by the Sarsaparilla Pills.

CAUTION.—GET THE RED AND BLUE WRAPPER, WITH THE DOCTOR'S HEAD IN THE CENTRE. NO OTHER GENUINE. In bottles, of all Chemists, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. 131, Fleet St., E.C.

"OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S"
SARSAPARILLA PILLS

are the most popular Medicine known for all bilious affections, liver, stomach complaints, and indigestion. Most afficacious in conjunction with the Sarsaparilla. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., of all Chemists.

CHIEF DEPOT—131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

AGENTS:—Calcutta, BATHGATE & Co. and SMITH, SANISTREET & Co.; Bombay and Poona, TREACHER & Co.; Vepery, Madras, BARRY & Co.; Rangon, GILLON & Co.; Bangalore, O'HARA & Co.; Lahore, GILLON & Co.

A. JOURDIN AND CO.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

HORSES received on Commission Sale; Rs. 17 charged as commission to Purchaser and Seller. Examination Certificates Rs. 10. Professional Opinion Rs. 5. Horses received to stand at livery Re. 1-4 per day. Horses trained to Saddle for Ladies and Gentlemen, Single and Double Harness, by Mr. Jourdin himself, and Shod on the most improved principle, under a Practical European Farrier. Up-country Commissions for the purchase of Horses carefully executed, and all orders promptly attended to.

NOTICE.

We beg to announce that Mr. JOSEF LAUTER, Surgeon from the Veterinary College, Munich, and the Royal Stables, Munich, has joined our establishment, which will enable us to offer confidently our services for all cures of sickness of horses, catttle and dogs, &c.

A. JOURDIN & Co.,
Falkland Road,
Behind the Grant Road Royal Theatre.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome pair of Bay Hungarian Geldings, 4 and 5 years old, 15-1½ high, broken to saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 2,200.

A Bay English Gelding, 7 off, 15-2½ high, a powerful and showy horse, capital fencer, has been ridden as a charger, and goes well in harness. Rs. 900.

A Black Arab Horse, 7 years, 15 hands high, perfectly quiet, and very strong, goes well in saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 550.

A Chesnut pair of Waler Geldings, 5 years, 15-1 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 1,400.

A pair of Bay Arabs, 5 years old, 14-2 high, broken to saddle, single and double harness. Rs. 1,000.

A Bay Thoro-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 14-3 high, a good stepper and fast in harness. Rs. 600.

A well bred Brown Waler Cob Gelding, aged, 15 hands, goes well in brougham or dog-cart. Rs. 300.

A Black Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 high, a fine up standing horse and good mover, goes in harness. Rs. 600.

A Bay Waler Mare, 4 years, 15-1 high, very powerful, broken to harness, well suited for a brougham. Rs. 400.

A Bay pair of Arabs, 7 and 9 years, 14-1 high, go well in harness. Rs. 600.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 3rd September 1880.

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE COMBINED WITH A PROVISION FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.

EXAMPLE.

A CIVILIAN, European or Native, aged 20 next birthday, wishes to lay apart a sum of about THIRTEEN RUPEES a month in such a way that his savings will be securely invested until the time of his retirement from Service; and that should he die beforehand, a provision will be secured for his relations. By payment of a sum of Rs. 163-0-0 per annum (or at the rate of about Rs. 13-0-0 per mensem) as the premium for an endowment Assurance, he will become entitled to Rs. 5,000 on attaining age 55; and should he die before attaining that age—even after payment of only one year's subscription—the full sum of Rs. 5,000 will be paid to his representatives. [*Vide* Table III. of Prospectus.]

THE SAME PROVISION, IF COMMENCED

at age 25 would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 30 EIGHTEEN RUPEES a month;
at age 35 TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
at age 40 TWENTY-EIGHT RUPEES a month;
at age 45 FOURTY ONE RUPEES a month;

The rates for other Ages, also for Endowments payable at Ages 45, 50, and 60, and all further information, may be obtained on application. Premiums can be paid half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly, at slightly increased rates.

There is an obvious advantage in effecting Investments of this nature *early in life*:—by delay the rate of subscription increases:—death may occur before the intended provision is made:—or health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.

ORIENTAL LIFE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE:—ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MANAGER AND ACTUARY
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.

N.B.—Every Payment of Premium carries its Proportionate value, which cannot lapse, and for which a Promissory Note is granted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy, to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. BROWNE is the sole inventor, and it is therefore evident that, as he has never published the formula, anything else sold under the name CHLORODYNE must be a piracy.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—All attempts at analysis have failed to discover its composition.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See the *Times*, July 13, 1864.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec. 1865) that in nearly every case F. Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866:—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera:—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Immense sale of this remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every bottle of genuine CHLORODYNE bears on the Government stamp the name of the inventor.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.
Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.

J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.
Sole Manufacturer.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE for INDIA, on ACCOUNT of its KEEPING GOOD in the HOTTEST CLIMATES, and for ANY LENGTH of TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

MEIFFRE NEVEU AND CIE.,
MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO LADY FERGUSSON.

LADIES who are in the habit of sending home for their Dresses will find that by ordering them at MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE., they have all the advantages of FASHIONABLE MAKING and MATERIALS, PERFECT FIT and REASONABLE PRICES, without all the difficulties of delayed communication, with Home Dress-makers, whose inexperience of India causes their Dresses very often to be unsuitable for a hot climate.

Samples in great variety. Estimates, Plates, and descriptions sent on application to all parts of India.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW AND CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

[FIFTH ANNUAL PUBLICAION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1880.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

The Publication for 1880 contains
BEAUTIFULLY EXECUTED LITHOGRAPHS
OF THE
PRINCIPAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS
IN
BOMBAY,
THE CAVES OF ELEPHANTA,
THE QUEEN'S AND PRINCE OF WALES'S STATUE, &c.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE, Rs. 5-2-6; ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The "GUIDE" contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS.
REGIMENTAL MESSES,
THE PRINCIPAL
LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BORDEAUX.

CASH. per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. a.	CASH. per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Case. Qts. Rs. a.	CREDIT. Per Case. Pts. Rs. a.
31 8	36 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton (After Dinner Wines)	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 8	" Rauzan	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	" Palmer	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	" La Rose (Dinner Wines)	24 0	26 0
21 0	23 0	St. Julien	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
15 12	17 1	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8	15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12	17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
12 0	14 0	Pauillac do. for Cup	12 8	14 8
24 0	25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour Red	25 0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Souterne (Barsac) light	20 0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16 0	..

BURGUNDY.

CASH. Qts.	CASH. Pts.		CREDIT. Qts.	CREDIT. Pts.
33 0	34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
6 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	..	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	..
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy	41 8	43 8
26 12	28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

CASH. Qts.	CASH. Pts.		CREDIT. Qts.	CREDIT. Pts.
52 8	55 8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	55 0	58 0
51 8	54 8	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine	54 0	57 0
31 8	..	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	..
35 4	..	DE ST. MARCEAUX	36 8	..
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	28 12	SAUMER Fine Sparkling	26 3	30 0
40 0	45 0	FISSI THIRION, Medium dry	44 0	49 0
28 4	31 12	A. DE PAUL	29 8	32 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

CASH. Qts.	CASH. Pts.		CREDIT. Qts.	CREDIT. Pts.
43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality, medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	..	Hock, excellent Wine	32 0	..
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
30 12	..	Moselle, excellent Wine	32 0	..

STILL GERMAN WINES.

CASH. Qts.	CASH. Pts.		CREDIT. Qts.	CREDIT. Pts.
48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner	42 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hochheimer, fine flavoured	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	200 0	..
17 4	..	Carlowitz	18 0	..
30 0	..	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine	31 8	..

SHERRY.

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.			CREDIT Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old	gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior	black seal	38 8
28 12	Solera		30 8
28 4	Amorose, superior	black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry	black seal	28 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry	red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium	yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pink	seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine	white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine flavour	yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. L., very superior	black seal	39 0
32 8	Madeira, excellent Wine	red seal	34 0

PORT.

Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. as.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. as.		Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. as.	Per 2 doz. Pts. Rs. as.
36 4	..	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold Capsule	27 8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Desert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine red seal	20 0	22 0
23 3	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0	..

LIQUEURS.

49 0	51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse Green, per Bottle	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow "	6 4	..
..	71 12	Benedictine	..	75 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 8
20 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	21 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs Choice	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. A.		Per doz. Rs. A.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft, pale	34 8
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
20 8	" fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	DRY GIN	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S Gin	23 0
18 0	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch	18 8
23 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. A.
15 0	Cognac.	15 8
13 8	"	14 0
11 4	"	11 8
10 8	"	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .. .. Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 .. .. " 3 0 "
Do. do. 4 .. .. " 4 0 "

Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

WHISKY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. A. 8 12 Irish and Scotch Fine Old Pure per Im. Gall. Rs. A. 9 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
216 0	ST. ESTEPHE	231 0
161 0	MEDOC	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 0

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)

An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices.

THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 78, Cumballa Hill.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

THE above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable TERMS CURRENT on Bombay.

A RETURN of FIFTEEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT is allowed on all PREMIUMS.

C. H. B. FORBES and Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS old established Company ISSUES POLICIES on the most advantageous terms.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £4,260,595 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

Fire Premiums for 1862.......... £300,000
" 1872.......... £816,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,045,143	1873	£2,645,503
1868	£1,579,578	1878	£4,019,150

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE JOINT STOCK Co. in Berlin	" 5,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	" 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	" 3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE attention of all persons desiring to effect Life Assurances is directed to the position of this Office at the end of its 55th year, which is briefly as follows:—

INVESTED FUNDS amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING.

ANNUAL REVENUE is upwards of EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

THE CLAIMS paid under the Company's Policies amount to upwards of FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS per annum.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Tenth Division of Profits will be made amongst Policies in existence at 15th November 1880, and all Persons assuring before that date will be entitled to share in the Distribution.

THE LOCAL BOARDS are empowered to issue Policies and pay claims without reference to Head Office; and every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

Forms of Proposals, &c., may be obtained on application.

Bombay Office, 12, Rampart Row—
GEO. OLIVER, Acting Secretary.
Madras Office—
BINNY & Co., Chief Agents.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with "EWBANK'S NAILS," the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at 1 p. m., in October next, at the Executive Commissariat Offices, marginally noted and on the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified for 1881-82.

Bombay Poona Kurrachee Hyderabad	Carriage for the conveyance of Funeral parties &c., and Coffins, under Schedule No. 3.	On 6th October, 1880.
Bombay Poona Ahmednagar Belgaum Ahmedabad	Wooden articles, Copper, Iron, and Tinware, and Crockery and Chinaware, under Schedule No. 4.	On 6th October, 1880.
Deesa Mhow	Leather, Bamboos, and Rattan articles, and Earthenware, under Schedule No. 5.	On 6th October, 1880.
Neemuch Nusserabad Kurrachee Hyderabad	Cattle Equipments, Horse Line, Gear, and Commissariat Dead Stock, under Schedule No. 8.	On 11th October, 1880.
Bombay Poona Kurrachee	Fish Salted &c., under Schedule No 6.	On 11th October, 1880.
Belgaum Ahmedabad Deesa Mhow Neemuch Nusserabad Kurrachee Hyderabad Malegaon	Hired Camels and Bullocks, under Schedule No. 7.	On 11th October, 1880.
Bombay	Tow Country, under Schedule No. 8 A.	On 11th October, 1880.

FORMS of TENDERS and SCHEDULES with further particulars can be had on application at the above offices.

A. PHELPS, Lieut.-Col.,
Acting Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 30th August, 1880.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the equelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co.; Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

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